PATRIOT'S CALENDAR,

For the YEAR 1796;

1506/402(2.)

CONTAINING THE USUAL

ENGLISH ALMANACK;

THE

FRENCH CALENDAR;

WITH THE CORRESPONDING DAYS OF OUR STILE;

THE

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE;

THE PETITION OF RIGHTS; BILL OF RIGHTS; MAGNA CHARTA; THE KING'S DUTIES; THE CORONATION OATH; a very full and correct CHRONOLOGY of the leading EVENTS of the FRENCH REVOLUTION; a MAP of the NEW DIVISION OF FRANCE, and another of the PRESENT THEATRE OF WAR, &c. &c.

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PREFACE.

AT the preſent juncture, when every Engliſhman ought to be acquainted with his rights, and the proviſions made by his anceſtors for their ſecurity; the Editors of the Patriot's Calendar have thought it adviſeable to preſent to their Readers a complete body of ſuch information. For this purpoſe they have, in addition to the other very valuable matter the Calendar contains, reprinted Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. They have alſo republiſhed the two Maps given laſt year; that of the New Diviſion of France being abſolutely neceſſary to a right underſtanding of the New Form of Government; and the other comprehending the preſent Theatre of War on the Rhine.

SUPPLEMENTARY DAYS.

SEPTEMBER 1796.

1.——Feſtival of the Virtues 17
2.——Feſtival of Genius 18
3.——Feſtival of Labour 19
4.——Feſtival of Opinion 20
5.——Feſtival of Rewards 21
6.——Feſtival of Peace 22

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January, xxxi.

Last Quarter	2 day	1 h.	M.
New Moon	10 —	6 —	M.
First Quarter	17 —	5 —	A.
Full Moon	24 —	10 —	M.
Last Quarter	31 —	9 —	A.

1	F	*Circumcision.*
2	S	
3	☾	2 *Sun. aft. Christ.*
4	M	
5	T	Old Christmas Day.
6	W	*Epiphany.*
7	T	
8	F	Lucian.
9	S	
10	☾	1 *Sunday after Epip.*
11	M	Plow Monday.
12	T	Old New year's day.
13	W	Ca. T. b. Hillary
14	T	Oxf. Term beg.
15	F	
16	S	Old 12th day
17	☾	2 *Sunday after Epip.*
18	M	*Qu. Char. b. d. k.*
19	T	
20	W	Fabian
21	T	Agnes
22	F	Vincent
23	S	Hilary Term begins
24	☾	*Septuagesima Sun.*
25	M	*Conver. St. Paul*
26	T	
27	W	*Pr. Aug. Fred. b.*
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	*King Char. I. mart.*
31	☾	*Sexagesima Sun.*

Feb. xxix.

New Moon	8 day	11 —	A.
First Quarter	16 —	2 —	M.
Full Moon	22 —	11 —	A.

1	M	
2	T	*Purif. or Candlemas*
3	W	Blase
4	T	
5	F	Agatha
6	S	
7	☾	*Quin. Shrove Sunday*
8	M	
9	T	*Shrove Tuesday*
10	W	*Ash Wednesday*
11	T	
12	F	Hiliary Term ends
13	S	Old Candlemas
14	☾	1 *Sunday in Lent.* Valen.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	*Ember week*
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	☾	2 *Sunday in Lent*
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	*St Matthi. Pr. Ad. Fred. b.*
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	☾	*Sunday in Lent*
29	M	

March, xxxi.

Last Quarter	1 day	6 h.	A.
New Moon	9 —	1 —	A.
First Quarter	16 —	9 —	M
Full Moon	23 —	1 —	A.
Last Quarter	31 —	2 —	A.

1	T	David
2	W	Chad
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	♋	*4 or Mid-Lent Sunday.*
7	M	Perpetua
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Gregory
13	♋	*5 Sunday in Lent*
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	St. Patrick
18	F	Ed. K. W. S. Cam. t. c.
19	S	Oxford term ends
20	♋	*6th or Palm Sunday.*
21	M	Benedict
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Maundy Thursday
25	F	*Good Friday.* Ann. or
26	S	[*Lady day*
27	♋	*Easter day*
28	M	*Easter Monday*
29	T	*Easter Tuesday*
30	W	
31	T	

April, xxx.

New Moon	7 day	12 h.	A
First Quarter	14 —	4 —	A.
Full Moon	22 —	3 —	M
Last Quarter	30 —	8 —	M

1	F	
2	S	
3	♋	*Low Sunday*
4	M	St. Amb. [Richa.
5	T	Old lady day
6	W	Oxf. & Camb. T. be
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	♋	*2 Sunday after Easter*
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	Easter Term begins
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	♋	*3 Sunday after Easter.*
18	M	
19	T	Alphege
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	*St. George.*
24	♋	*4 Sunday after Easter*
25	M	*St. Mark. Prs. Ma*
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

May, xxxi.

New Moon	7 day	9 h.	M.
First Quarter	13 —	12 —	A.
Full Moon	21 —	7 —	A.
Last Quarter	29 —	10 —	A.

1	♋	*Roga. S. St. Philip*
2	M	[*& James*
3	T	Inven. of Croſs
4	W	
5	T	*Aſcen. Holy Thurſday*
6	F	St. J. Ev. a P. L.
	S	
8	♋	*Sunday after Aſcen.*
9	M	Eaſter Term ends
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	Oxf. Term ends. Old
13	F	[May day
14	S	
15	♋	*Whit Sunday*
16	M	*Whit Monday*
17	T	*Whit Tueſday*
18	W	*Ember Week*
19	T	*Queen Char. bo.* Dunſtan
20	F	
21	S	
22	♋	*Tri. S. Prs. Eli. b.*
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Oxf. Term beg.
26	T	Auguſ. Cor. Chr.
27	F	Ven. Bede Ter. b.
28	S	
29	♋	1 *S. a. Tri. K. Cha. II.*
30	M	[reſt.
31	T	

June, xxx.

New Moon	5 day	4 h.	A.
First Quarter	12 —	10 —	M.
Full Moon	20 —	10 —	M.
Last Quarter	28 —	8 —	M.

1	W	Nicomede.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	*King Geo. III. born*
5	♋	2 *Sunday aft. Tri. Pr.*
6	M	[*Er. Aug. b.*
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	*St. Barnabas*
12	♋	3 *Sunday after Trinity*
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Trinity term ends
16	T	
17	F	St. Alban
18	S	
19	♋	4 *Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	Tranſ. Ed. K. W S.
21	T	Longeſt day
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	*Nativ. Jn. Babt.* Midſ.
25	S	
26	♋	5 *Sunday after Trinity*
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	*St. Peter*
30	T	

July, xxxi.

New Moon	4 day	11 h.	A.
First Quarter	11 —	9 —	A.
Full Moon	20 —	1 —	M.
Last Quarter	27 —	3 —	A.

1	F	
2	S	Visitation V. M.
3	ℬ	6 *Sunday after Trinity*
4	M	Transf. St. Matt,
5	T	Camb. Com. Old Mid
6	W	[day
7	T	Thomas a Becket
8	F	Cam. Term ends
9	S	
10	ℬ	7 *Sunday after Trinity*
11	M	Oxford act
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Swithin
16	S	Oxf. Term ends
17	ℬ	8 *Sunday after Trinity*
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	Margaret
21	T	
22	F	Mary Magdalene
23	S	
24	ℬ	9 *Sunday after Trinity*
25	M	*St James*
26	T	St. Anne
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	ℬ	10 *Sunday after Trinity*

Auguſt, xxxi.

New Moon	3 day	7 h.	M.
First Quarter	10 —	12 —	A.
Full Moon	18 —	3 —	A.
Last Quarter	25 —	10 —	A.

1	M	Lammas day
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	Transfiguration
7	ℬ	11 *S. af. Trin. Prs*
8	M	[*Amelia b*
9	T	
10	W	St. Laurence
11	T	*Prs. Brunſwick born*
12	F	*Prin. of Wales born*
13	S	[Old Lamma
14	ℬ	12 *Sunday after Trinity*
15	M	Aſſumption
16	T	*Duke of York born*
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	ℬ	13 *Sunday after Trinity*
22	M	[*D. of Clarence born*
23	T	
24	W	*St. Barthlomew*
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	[St. Auguſtin
28	ℬ	14 *Sunday after Trinity*
29	M	Beh. John Baptiſt
30	T	
31	W	

September, xxx.

New Moon	1 day	4 h. A.
First Quarter	9 —	6 — M.
Full Moon	17 —	4 — M.
Last Quarter	24 —	4 — M.

1	T	Giles
2	F	London burnt 1666
3	S	
4	♋	15 *Sunday after Trinity*
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	Eunurchus
8	T	Nativity V. M.
9	F	
10	S	
11	♋	16 *Sunday after Trinity*
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Holy Crofs
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	Lambert
18	♋	17 *Sunday after Trinity*
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	*St. Matt. E. Week*
22	T	*K. George III. cro.*
23	F	
24	S	[O. Holy Rood
25	♋	18 *Sunday after Trinity*
26	M	St. Cyprian
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	*St. Mic. Prs. Ro. bo.*
30	F	St Jerome

October, xxxi.

New Moon	1 day	3 h. M.
First Quarter	9 —	2 — M.
Full Moon	16 —	4 — A.
Last Quarter	23 —	10 — M.
New Moon	30 —	5 — A.

1	S	Remigras
2	♋	19 *Sunday after Trinity*
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Faith
7	F	
8	S	[St. Denys
9	♋	20 *Sunday after Trinity*
10	M	Oxf. and Cam. T. b.
11	T	[Old Mic.
12	W	
13	T	Tran. K. Ed. Con.
14	F	
15	S	
16	♋	21 *Sunday after Trinity*
17	M	Etheldred
18	T	*St. Luke*
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	♋	22 *Sunday after Trinity*
24	M	
25	T	*K. Geo. III. acceſ.*
26	W	*K. Geo. III. proc.*
27	T	
28	F	*St. Simon & Jude*
29	S	
30	♋	23 *Sunday after Trinity*
31	M	

November, xxx.

First Quarter 7 day 10 h. A.
Full Moon 15 — 3 h. M.
Last Quarter 21 — 7 h. A.
New Moon 29 — 11 h. M.

1	T	*All Saints*
2	W	*Prince Edward born*
3	T	*Prs. Sophia born*
4	F	*K. William landed*
5	S	*Powder Plot*
6	ℬ	24 *Sunday after Trinity*
7	M	Mio. Term begins
8	T	*Prs. Aug. Sophia born*
9	W	Lord Mayor's day
10	T	
11	F	St. Martin
12	S	Cam. T. div. ends
13	ℬ	25 *Sunday after Trinity*
14	M	[Britius
15	T	Machutus
16	W	
17	T	Hugh Bp. Lin.
18	F	
19	S	
20	ℬ	26 *Sunday after Trinity*
21	M	[Edmund
22	T	Cecilia. O. Marr.
23	W	St. Clement
24	T	
25	F	*D. of Glouces. born*
26	S	[Catherine
27	ℬ	*Advent. Sunday*
28	M	Mich. Term ends
29	T	
30	W	*St. Andrew*

December, xxxi.

First Quarter 7 day 4 h. A.
Full Moon 14 — 2 h. A.
Last Quarter 21 — 6 h. M.
New Moon 29 — 6 h. M.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	ℬ	2 *Sunday in Advent.*
5	M	
6	T	Nicholas
7	W	
8	T	Conception V. M.
9	F	
10	S	
11	ℬ	3 *Sunday in Advent.*
12	M	
13	T	Lucy
14	W	*Ember Week*
15	T	
16	F	Ca. Te. e. O Sapi.
17	S	Oxf. Term ends
18	ℬ	4 *Sunday in Advent.*
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	*St. Thomas*
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	ℬ	*Christmas Day*
26	M	*St. Stephen*
27	T	*St. John*
28	W	*Innocents*
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Silvester

FRENCH CALENDAR for the Third Year of the REPUBLIC, beginning September 23, 1795, explained by the correſponding days of our ſtyle in appoſite columns.

AUTUMN.

VENDEMIAIRE, OR VINTAGE MONTH.				BRUMAIRE, OR, FOG MONTH.			
1	Primidi	Sept.	23, 1795.	1	Primidi	Oct.	23, 1795.
2	Duodi		24,	2	Duodi		24,
3	Tridi		25,	3	Tridi		25,
4	Quartidi		26,	4	Quartidi		26,
5	Quintidi		27,	5	Quintidi		27,
6	Sextidi		28,	6	Sextidi		28,
7	Septidi		29,	7	Septidi		29,
8	Octidi		30,	8	Octidi		30,
9	Nonidi	Oct.	1,	9	Nonidi		31,
10	Decadi		2,	10	Decadi	Nov.	1,
11	Primidi		3,	11	Primidi		2,
12	Duodi		4,	12	Duodi		3,
13	Tridi		5,	13	Tridi		4,
14	Quartidi		6,	14	Quartidi		5,
15	Quintidi		7,	15	Quintidi		6,
16	Sextidi		8,	16	Sextidi		7,
17	Septidi		9,	17	Septidi		8,
18	Octidi		10,	18	Octidi		9,
19	Nonidi		11,	19	Nonidi		10,
20	Decadi		12,	20	Decadi		11,
21	Primidi		13,	21	Primidi		12,
22	Duodi		14,	22	Duodi		13,
23	Tridi		15,	23	Tridi		14,
24	Quartidi		16,	24	Quartidi		15,
25	Quintidi		17,	25	Quintidi		16,
26	Sextidi		18,	26	Sextidi		17,
27	Septidi		19,	27	Septidi		18,
28	Octidi		20,	28	Octidi		19,
29	Nonidi		21,	29	Nonidi		20,
30	Decadi		22,	30	Decadi		21,

FRIMAIRE,

WINTER.

FRIMAIRE, OR, FROSTY MONTH.

1	Primidi	Nov.	22, 1795.
2	Duodi		23,
3	Tridi		24,
4	Quartidi		25,
5	Quintidi		26,
6	Sextidi		27,
7	Septidi		28,
8	Octidi		29,
9	Nonidi		30,
10	Decadi	Dec.	1,
11	Primidi		2,
12	Duodi		3,
13	Tridi		4,
14	Quartidi		5,
15	Quintidi		6,
16	Sextidi		7,
17	Septidi		8,
18	Octidi		9,
19	Nonidi		10,
20	Decadi		11,
21	Primidi		12,
22	Duodi		13,
23	Tridi		14,
24	Quartidi		15,
25	Quintidi		16,
26	Sextidi		17,
27	Septidi		18,
28	Octidi		19,
29	Nonidi		20,
30	Decadi		21,

NIVOSE, OR, SNOW MONTH.

1	Primidi	Dec.	22, 1795.
2	Duodi		23,
3	Tridi		24,
4	Quartidi		25,
5	Quintidi		26,
6	Sextidi		27,
7	Septidi		28,
8	Octidi		29,
9	Nonidi		30,
10	Decadi		31,
11	Primidi	Jan.	1, 1796.
12	Duodi		2,
13	Tridi		3,
14	Quartidi		4,
15	Quintidi		5,
16	Sextidi		6,
17	Septidi		7,
18	Octidi		8,
19	Nonidi		9,
20	Decadi		10,
21	Primidi		11,
22	Duodi		12,
23	Tridi		13,
24	Quartidi		14,
25	Quintidi		15,
26	Sextidi		16,
27	Septidi		17,
28	Octidi		18,
29	Nonidi		19,
30	Decadi		20,

PLUVIOSE,
OR,
RAINY MONTH.

1	Primidi	Jan. 21,	1796.
2	Duodi	22,	
3	Tridi	23,	
4	Quartidi	24,	
5	Quintidi	25,	
6	Sextidi	26,	
7	Septidi	27,	
8	Octidi	28,	
9	Nonidi	29,	
10	Decadi	30,	
11	Primidi	31,	
12	Duodi	Feb. 1.	
13	Tridi	2,	
14	Quartidi	3,	
15	Quintidi	4,	
16	Sextidi	5,	
17	Septidi	6,	
18	Octidi	7,	
19	Nonidi	8,	
20	Decadi	9,	
21	Primidi	10,	
22	Duodi	11,	
23	Tridi	12,	
24	Quartidi	13,	
25	Quintidi	14,	
26	Sextidi	15,	
27	Septidi	16,	
28	Octidi	17,	
29	Nonidi	18,	
30	Decadi	19,	

VENTOSE,
OR
WINDY MONTH.

1	Primidi	Feb. 20,	1796.
2	Duodi	21,	
3	Tridi	22,	
4	Quartidi	23,	
5	Quintidi	24,	
6	Sextidi	25,	
7	Septidi	26,	
8	Octidi	27,	
9	Nonidi	28,	
10	Decadi	29,	
11	Primidi	Mar. 1,	
12	Duodi	2,	
13	Tridi	3,	
14	Quartidi	4,	
15	Quintidi	5,	
16	Sextidi	6,	
17	Septidi	7,	
18	Octidi	8,	
19	Nonidi	9,	
20	Decadi	10,	
21	Primidi	11,	
22	Duodi	12,	
23	Tridi	13,	
24	Quartidi	14,	
25	Quintidi	15,	
26	Sextidi	16,	
27	Septidi	17,	
28	Octidi	18,	
29	Nonidi	19,	
30	Decadi	20,	

SPRING.

SPRING.

GERMINAL, OR BLOSSOM MONTH.

1	Primidi	Mar. 21, 1796.
2	Duodi	22,
3	Tridi	23,
4	Quartidi	24,
5	Quintidi	25,
6	Sextidi	26,
7	Septidi	27,
8	Octidi	28,
9	Nonidi	29,
10	Decadi	30,
11	Primidi	31,
12	Duodi	Apr. 1,
13	Tridi	2,
14	Quartidi	3,
15	Quintidi	4,
16	Sextidi	5,
17	Septidi	6,
18	Octidi	7,
19	Nonidi	8,
20	Decadi	9,
21	Primidi	10,
22	Duodi	11,
23	Tridi	12,
24	Quartidi	13,
25	Quintidi	14,
26	Sextidi	15,
27	Septidi	16,
28	Octidi	17,
29	Nonidi	18,
30	Decadi	19,

FLOREAL, OR FLOWER MONTH.

1	Primidi	Apr. 20, 1796.
2	Duodi	21,
3	Tridi	22
4	Quartidi	23,
5	Quintidi	24,
6	Sextidi	25,
7	Septidi	26,
8	Octidi	27,
9	Nonidi	28,
10	Decadi	29,
11	Primidi	30,
12	Duodi	May 1,
13	Tridi	2,
14	Quartidi	3,
15	Quintidi	4,
16	Sextidi	5,
17	Septidi	6,
18	Octidi	7,
19	Nonidi	8,
20	Decadi	9,
21	Primidi	10,
22	Duodi	11,
23	Tridi	12,
24	Quartidi	13,
25	Quintidi	14,
26	Sextidi	15,
27	Septidi	16,
28	Octidi	17,
29	Nonidi	18,
30	Decadi	19,

SUMMER.

PRAIRIAL. OR MEADOW MONTH.

1	Primidi	May	20, 1796.
2	Duodi		21,
3	Tridi		22,
4	Quartidi		23,
5	Quintidi		24,
6	Sextidi		25,
7	Septidi		26,
8	Octidi		27,
9	Nonidi		28,
10	Decadi		29,
11	Primidi		30,
12	Duodi		31,
13	Tridi	June	1,
14	Quartidi		2,
15	Quintidi		3,
16	Sextidi		4,
17	Septidi		5,
18	Octidi		6,
19	Nonidi		7,
20	Decadi		8,
21	Primidi		9,
22	Duodi		10,
23	Tridi		11,
24	Quartidi		12,
25	Quintidi		13,
26	Sextidi		14,
27	Septidi		15,
28	Octidi		16,
29	Nonidi		17,
30	Decadi		18,

MESSIDOR, OR HARVEST MONTH.

1	Primidi	June	19, 1796.
2	Duodi		20,
3	Tridi		21,
4	Quartidi		22,
5	Quintidi		23,
6	Sextidi		24,
7	Septidi		25,
8	Octidi		26,
9	Nonidi		27,
10	Decadi		28,
11	Primidi		29,
12	Duodi		30,
13	Tridi	July	1,
14	Quartidi		2,
15	Quintidi		3,
16	Sextidi		4,
17	Septidi		5,
18	Octidi		6,
19	Nonidi		7,
20	Decadi		8,
21	Primidi		9,
22	Duodi		10,
23	Tridi		11,
24	Quartidi		12,
25	Quintidi		13,
26	Sextidi		14,
27	Septidi		15,
28	Octidi		16,
29	Nonidi		17,
30	Decadi		18,

THERMIDOR, OR HOT MONTH.			FRUCTIDOR, OR FRUIT MONTH.		
1 Primidi	July	19, 1796.	1 Primidi	Aug.	18, 1796.
2 Duodi		20,	2 Duodi		19,
3 Tridi		21,	3 Tridi		20,
4 Quartidi		22,	4 Quartidi		21,
5 Quintidi		23,	5 Quintidi		22,
6 Sextidi		24,	6 Sextidi		23,
7 Septidi		25,	7 Septidi		24,
8 Octidi		26,	8 Octidi		25,
9 Nonidi		27,	9 Nonidi		26,
10 Decadi		28,	10 Decadi		27,
11 Primidi		29,	11 Primidi		28,
12 Duodi		30,	12 Duodi		29,
13 Tridi		31,	13 Tridi		30,
14 Quartidi	Aug.	1,	14 Quartidi		31,
15 Quintidi		2,	15 Quintidi	Sept.	1,
16 Sextidi		3,	16 Sextidi		2,
17 Septidi		4,	17 Septidi		3,
18 Octidi		5,	18 Octidi		4,
19 Nonidi		6,	19 Nonidi		5,
20 Decadi		7,	20 Decadi		6,
21 Primidi		8,	21 Primidi		7,
22 Duodi		9,	22 Duodi		8,
23 Tridi		10,	23 Tridi		9,
24 Quartidi		11,	24 Quartidi		10,
25 Quintidi		12,	25 Quintidi		11
26 Sextidi		13,	26 Sextidi		12,
27 Septidi		14,	27 Septidi		13,
28 Octidi		15,	28 Octidi		14,
29 Nonidi		16,	29 Nonidi		15,
30 Decadi		17,	30 Decadi		16,

NEW

FRENCH CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, AUG. 22, 1795.

DECLARATION

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN, AND OF A CITIZEN.

The French people proclaim, in the preſence of the Supreme Being, the following declaration of the rights and duties of man, and of a citizen:

RIGHTS.

I. THE rights of man in ſociety are—Liberty, Equality, Security, Property.

II. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing that which does not injure the rights of another.

III. Equality conſiſts in this—that the law is the ſame for all, whether it protect or puniſh.—Equality admits no diſtinction of birth, no hereditary power.

IV. Security reſults from the concurrence of all to ſecure the rights of each.

V. Property is the right of enjoying and diſpoſing of a man's own goods, his revenues, the fruit of his labour, and his induſtry.

VI. The law is the general will expreſſed by the majority, either of the citizens or of their repreſentatives.

VII. That which is not forbidden by the law cannot be hindered.—No man can be conſtrained to that which the law ordains not.

VIII. No one can be cited, accuſed, arreſted, or detained, but in the caſes determined by the law, and according to the forms it has preſcribed.

IX. Thoſe who ſolicit, expedite, ſign, execute, or cauſe to be executed, arbitrary acts, are culpable, and ought to be puniſhed.

X. All rigour not neceſſary to ſecure the perſon of a man under charge ought to be ſeverely repreſſed by the law.

XI. No man can be judged until he has been heard or legally ſummoned.

XII. The law ought not to decree any puniſhment but ſuch as is ſtrictly neceſſary, and proportioned to the offence.

XIII. All treatment that aggravates the puniſhment determined by the law is a crime.

XIV. No law, criminal or civil, can have a retroactive effect.

XV. Every man may engage his time and his ſervices; but he cannot ſell himſelf or be ſold: his perſon is not an alienable property.

XVI. All contribution is eſtabliſhed for general utility: it ought to be aſſeſſed upon the contributors, in proportion to their means.

XVII. The ſovereignty reſides eſſentially in the univerſality of citizens.

XVIII. No individual, and no partial union of citizens, can arrogate the ſovereignty.

XIX. No man can, without a legal delegation, exerciſe any authority, nor fill any public function.

XX. Each citizen has an equal right to concur immediately or mediately in the formation of the law, the nomination of the repreſentatives of the people, and of the public functionaries.

XXI. Public functions cannot become the property of thoſe who exerciſe them.

XXII. The ſocial guarrantee cannot exiſt if the diviſion of powers is now eſtabliſhed, if their limits are not fixed, and if the reſponſibility of the public functionaries is not aſſured.

DUTIES.

I. The declaration of rights contains the obligations of legiſlators: the maintenance of ſociety demands that thoſe who compoſe it ſhould equally know, and fulfil their duties.

II. All the duties of man, and of a citizen, ſpring from theſe two principles, engraved by nature in every heart:—"Do not to another that which you would not another ſhould do to you."

you."—"Do constantly to others the good you would receive from them."

III. The obligations of each society consist in defending it, in serving it, in living obedient to the laws, and in respecting those who are the organs of the laws.

IV. No man is a good citizen, if he is not a good son, a good father, a good brother, a good friend, a good husband.

V. No man is a good man, if he is not frankly and religiously an observer of the laws.

VI. He who openly violates the laws, declares himself in a state of war with society.

VII. He who, without openly infringing the laws, eludes them by craft or by address, hurts the interests of all: he renders himself unworthy of their benevolence and of their esteem.

VIII. Upon the maintainance of property rest the cultivation of the earth, all produce, all means of labour, and all social order.

IX. Every citizen owes his service to his country, and to the maintenance of liberty, of equality, and of property, as often as the law calls upon him to defend them.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The French republic is one and indivisible.

2. The universality of French citizens is the sovereign.

Title I.

3. France is divided into —— departments.

Those departments are—

L' Ain, L' Aisne, L' Allier, Les Basses-Alpes, Les Hautes-Alpes, Les Alpes-Maritimes, L'Ardèche, Les Ardennes, L'Arriege, L'Aube, L'Aude, L'Aveyron.

Les Bouches Du Rhône.

Le Calvados, Le Cantal, La Charente, La Charente-Inférieure, Le Cher, La Correze, La Côte d'Or, Les Côtes-du-Nord, La Creuse.

La Dordogne, Le Doubs, La Drôme.

L'Eure, Eure-et-Loire,

Le Finiſtere.

Le Garde, La Haute-Garonne, Le Gers, La Gironde, Le Golo, L' Herault.

Ille-et-Villaine, L' Indre, Indre-et-Loire, L' Iſére, Le Jura.

Les Landes, Le Liamone, Loir-et-Cher, La Loire, La Haute-Loire, La Loire-Inférieure, Le Loiret, Le Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, La Lozère.

Maine-et-Loire, La Manche, La Marne, La Haute-Marne, La Mayenne, La Meurthe, La Meuſe, Le Mont-Blanc, Le Mont Terrible, Le Morbihan, La Moſelle.

La Niévre, Le Nord.

L'Oiſe, L'Orne.

Le Pas-de-Calais, Le Puy-de-Dôme, Les Baſſes-Pyrénées, Les Hautes-Pyrénées, Les Pyrénées-Orientales.

Le Bas-Rhin, Le Haut-Rhin, Le Rhône.

Le Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, La Sarthe, La Seine, La Seine-Inferieure, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oiſe, Les deux Sévres, La Somme.

Le Tarn.

Le Var, Vaucluſe, La Vendée, La Vienne, La Haute-Vienne, Les Voſges.

L'Yonne. . . . . .

4. The limits of departments may be changed or rectified by the legiſlative body; but, in this caſe, the ſurface of a department cannot exceed one hundred ſquare myriametres (400 ſquare leagues, of 2566 toiſes each).

5. Each department is diſtributed into cantons, each canton into communes.

The cantons retain their preſent limits.

Their limits may nevertheleſs be changed or rectified by the legiſlative body; but, in this caſe, there cannot be more than one myriametre (two leages, of 2566 toiſes each) from the moſt diſtant commune to the chief place of Canton.

6. The French colonies are integrant parts of the republic, and ſubject to the ſame conſtitutional law.

7. They are divided into departments as follow:

The iſland of St. Domingo, the legiſlative body of which ſhall ſettle the diviſion into four departments at leaſt, or ſix at moſt.

Guadaloupe

Guadaloupe, Marie-Galante, La Deſirade, Les Saintes, and the French part of St. Martin. Martinico; French Guiana and Cayenne; St. Lucia and Tobago;

The iſle of France, Les Seychelles, Roderigue and the eſtabliſhments of Madagaſcar. The iſle of Reunion;

The Eaſt Indies, Pondicherry, Chanderuagor, Mahé, Karical, and other eſtabliſhments.

TITLE II.

Political State of Citizens.

8. Every man born and reſident in France, who being twenty-one years of age, has inſcribed his name on the civic regiſter of his canton, and who has lived afterward one year on the territory of the republic, and who pays a direct contribution, real or perſonal, is a French citizen.

9. Are citizens without any condition of contribution, Frenchmen who have made one or more campaigns for the eſtabliſhment of the republic.

10. A foreigner becomes a French citizen when, after having attained the age of twenty-one years, and having declared his intention of ſetling in France, he has reſided there for ſeven years following, provided he pays a direct contribution, and moreover poſſeſſes a real property, or an eſtabliſhment in agriculture or commerce, or has married a French woman.

11. French citizens alone can vote in the primary aſſemblies, and be called to the functions eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution.

12. The exerciſe of the rights of a citizen is loſt,

1. By naturalization in a foreign country.

2. By affiliation with any foreign corporation, which ſuppoſes diſtinctions of birth, or requires religious vows.

3. By the acceptance of functions, or of penſions offered by a foreign government.

4. By condemnation to corporal or infamous puniſhment, until recapacitation.

13. The exerciſe of the rights of citizens is ſuſpended;

1. By a judicial interdict on account of infanity, idiotiſm, or imbecility.

2. By a ſtate of bankruptcy, or being an immediate heir, and detaining gratuitouſly, the whole or part of the ſucceſſion of a bankrupt.

3. By being a domeſtic on wages, attending on the perſon, or ſerving in the houſe.

4. By being under accuſation.

5. By a ſentence of contumacy, until that ſentence ſhall be annulled.

14. The exerciſe of the rights of citizens is neither loſt nor ſuſpended, but in the caſes expreſſed in the two preceding articles.

15. Every citizen who has reſided ſeven years following out of the territory of the republic, without miſſion or authorization given in the name of the nation, is reputed a foreigner. He becomes not a French citizen until he has conformed to the conditions preſcribed by article 10.

16. Young men cannot be inſcribed on the civic regiſter, unleſs they prove that they can read and write, and exerciſe a mechanical profeſſion.

The manual operations of agriculture belong to mechanic profeſſions.

This article ſhall not operate till the twelfth year of the republic.

TITLE III.

Primary Aſſemblies.

17. The primary aſſemblies are compoſed of citizens domiciliated in the ſame canton.

The domiciliation requiſite for voting in theſe aſſemblies is acquired by ſimple reſidence during a year, and is loſt by a year's abſence.

18. No man can ſend a deputy to the primary aſſembly, or vote, for the ſame object, in more than one of theſe aſſemblies.

19. There is one primary aſſembly at leaſt for every canton.

When there are ſeveral, each is compoſed of 450 citizens at leaſt, or 900 at moſt.

Theſe numbers are underſtood of citizens preſent or abſent, having a right to vote in them.

20. The

20. The primary aſſemblies are conſtituted proviſionally, under the preſidency of the oldeſt man; the youngeſt fills proviſionally the office of ſecretary.

21. They are definitively conſtituted by the nomination, by ballot, of a preſident, a ſecretary, and three ſcrutineers.

22. If difficulties ariſe upon the right of voting, the aſſembly decides proviſionally, ſaving recourſe to the civil tribunal of departments.

23. In every other caſe, the legiſlative body alone pronounces on the validity of the operations of the primary aſſemblies.

24. No man can appear in arms in the primary aſſemblies.

25. Their police belongs to themſelves.

26. The primary aſſemblies meet.

1. To accept or reject the changes in the conſtitutional act, propoſed by the aſſemblies of reviſion.

2. To make the election which belong to them according to the conſtitution.

27. They aſſemble in full right on the 1ſt germinal (March 21,) of each year, and proceed according as there may be occaſion to the election.

1. Of the members of the electoral Aſſembly.

2. Of the juſtice of peace and his aſſeſſors.

3. Of the preſident of the municipal adminiſtration of the canton, or of the municipal officers in communes of more than 5000 inhabitants.

28. Immediately after theſe elections, there are held, in communes of leſs than 5000 inhabitants, communal aſſemblies, which elect the agents of each commune and their aſſiſtants.

29. Whatever is done in a primary or communal aſſembly beyond the object of its convocation, and againſt the forms determined by the conſtitution, is null.

30. The aſſemblies, whether primary or communal, make no elections but thoſe which are attributed to them by the conſtitutional act.

31. All the elections are made by ſecret ballot.

32. Every citizen who is legally convicted of having ſold or bought a ſuffrage, is excluded from the primary and communal

nal aſſemblies, and from all public functions, for twenty years; in caſe of a ſecond offence, he is excluded for ever.

TITTE IV.

Electoral Aſſemblies.

33. Each primary aſſembly nominates one elector for 200 citizens, preſent or abſent, having a right to vote in the ſaid aſſembly.

To the number of 300 citizens inclusively, but one elector is nominated.

Two are nominated, for from 301 to 500.

Three, for from 501 to 700.

Four for from 701 to 900.

34. The members of the electoral aſſemblies are nominated every year, and cannot be re-elected till after an interval of two years.

35. No man can be nominated an elector, if he be not twenty-five years of age, and if he do not unite to the qualifications, neceſſary for exerciſing the rights of French citizen, one of the following conditions, viz.

In communes of more than 6000 inhabitants, that of being proprietor or having the *uſufruct* of a property valued at a revenue equal to the local value of two hundred day's labour; or being leſſee, either of a habitation valued at a revenue equal to the value of one hundred and fifty days labour, or of a rural property valued at one hundred and fifty day's labour.

In communes of leſs than 6000 inhabitants, that of being proprietor or having the *uſufruct* of a property, valued at a revenue equal to the local value of 150 day's labour; or of being leſſee, either of a habitation valued at a revenue equal to the value of 100 day's labour, or of a rural property, valued at 100 day's labour.

And in the country, that of being proprietor or having the *uſufruct* of a property valued at a revenue equal to the local value of 150 day's labour, or of being the renter (*Fermier ou Metayer*)* of property valued at 200 day's labour.

With reſpect to thoſe who may be proprietors, or have the *uſufruct* of one property, and be leſſees or renters of another

* Metayer is a perſon who rents both a farm and the ſtock upon it.

ther, their means under both heads ſhall be taken cumulatively to make out the neceſſary qualification for being elegible.

36. The electoral aſſembly of each department meets on the 20th Germinal (April 9), of each year, and terminates in one ſingle ſeſſion of ten days at moſt, and without the power of adjourning, all the elections to be made; after which it is diſſolved of full right.

37. The electoral aſſemblies cannot employ themſelves upon any object foreign to the election with which they are charged; they can neither ſend nor receive any addreſs, any petition, any deputation.

38. The electoral aſſemblies cannot correſpond with one another,

39. No citizen having been a member of an electoral aſſembly can take the title of elector, or meet in this quality with thoſe who have been members of the ſame aſſembly with him.

The contravention of this article is an infringement of the general ſafety.

40. Articles 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of the preceding title on the primary aſſemblies are common to the electoral aſſemblies.

41. The electoral aſſemblies chooſe, as there may be occaſion—

1. The members of the legiſlative body, viz. the members of the council of elders, afterwards the members of the council of 500.
2. The members of the tribunal of annulment.
3. The high jurors.
4. The adminiſtrators of department.
5. The preſident, public accuſer, and regiſter of the criminal tribunal.
6. The judges of the civil tribunals.

42. When a citizen is elected by the electoral aſſemblies to replace a functionary who is dead, reſigned, or removed, that citizen is elected only for the time that remained to the functionary replaced.

43. The commiſſary of the executive directory at the adminiſtration of each department, is bound, on pain of removal, to inform the directory of the opening and the cloſing of the electoral

electoral assemblies: this commissary can neither stop nor suspend the operations, nor enter the place of sitting of the assembly; but he has a right to demand communication of the minutes of each sitting within the twenty-four hours following, and he is bound to denounce to the directory infractions of the constitutional act.

In all cases the legislative body alone pronounces on the validity of the operations of the electoral assemblies.

Title V.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

General Disposition.

44. The legislative body is composed of a council of elders and a council of 500.

43. The legislative body cannot, in any case, delegate to one or more of its members, or to any one whomsoever, any of the functions attributed to it by the present constitution.

46. It cannot exercise, by itself or by delegates, the executive power or the judicial authority.

47. There is incompatibility between the quality of member of the legislative body, and the exercise of any other public function, except that of *Archiviſt of the Republic.*

48. The law determines the mode of the definitive or temporary replacing public functionaries who are elected members of the legislative body.

49. Each department concurs, in proportion to its population only, in the nomination of members of the council of elders and of members of the council of 500.

50. Every ten years, the legislative body, according to statements of population sent to it, determines the number of members of either council which each department ought to furnish.

51. No change can be made in this distribution during that interval.

52. The members of the legislative body are not representatives of the department which nominates them, but of the whole nation; and no instruction can be given them.

53. Both councils are renewed annually by thirds.

54. The members going out after three years may be immediately re-elected for the three years following, after which

there

there must be an interval of two years to render them eligible again.

55. No man, in any case, can be a member of the legislative body during more than six years following.

56. If, by extraordinary circumstances, one of the two councils find itself reduced to less than two-thirds of its members, it gives notice to the executive directory, which is bound to convoke, without delay, the primary assemblies of the departments which have members of the legislative body to replace, in consequence of circumstances. The primary assemblies immediately nominate electors who proceed to the necessary replacings.

57. The members newly elected for either council meet on the 1st prairial (May 20) of each year, in the commune pointed out by the legislative body preceding, or in the commune where it held its last sittings, if another be not pointed out.

58. The two councils reside always in the same commune.

59. The legislative body is permanent; it may, nevertheless, adjourn itself for stated terms.

60. In no case can the same councils meet in the same half.

61. The functions of president and of secretaries cannot exceed the duration of one month, either in the council of elders, or in that of 500.

62. The two councils have respectively the right of police, in the place of their sittings, and its external circuit such as they determine it.

63. They have respectively the right of police over their members; but they cannot pronounce a sentence more severe than censure, arrest for eight days, and imprisonment for three.

64. The sittings of both councils are public; the persons who attend cannot exceed the number of the half of the respective members of each council.—The minutes of their sittings are printed.

65. Every vote is taken by sitting down and rising up: in case of doubt their names are called over; but the individual votes are then secret.

66. On

66. On the demand of 100 of its members, each council may form itſelf into a general and ſecret committee; but only to diſcuſs, and not to vote.

67. Neither council can create, in its own body, a permanent committee.—Only each council has the power, when a matter appears to it ſuſceptible of a preparatory examination, to nominate, from among its members, a ſpecial commiſſion, which confines itſelf ſolely to the object of its formation. This commiſſion is diſſolved, as ſoon as the council as decided upon the object with which it was charged.

68. The members of the legiſlative body receive an annual indemnity: it is, in both councils, fixed at the value of 3000 myriagrammes of wheat (613 *quintals* 32 *pounds.*)

69. The executive directory cannot cauſe to paſs, or ſtop, any body of troops, within the diſtance of ſix myriametres (12 *mean leagues*) of the commune where the legiſlative body holds its ſittings, unleſs upon its requiſition, or with its authority.

70. There is about the legiſlative body a guard of citizens taken from the ſedentary national guard of all the departments, and choſen by their brothers in arms.—This guard cannot be leſs than 1500 men in activity of ſervice.

71. The legiſlative body determines the mode and duration of this ſervice.

72. The legiſlative body attends no public ceremony, and ſends thither no deputation.

Council of 500.

73. The council of 500 is invariably fixed at this number.

74. To be elected a member of the council of 500, a man muſt be thirty years of age complete, and have been domiciliated upon the territory of the republic during the ten years which immediately preceded the election.—The condition of being thirty years of age ſhall not be requirable before the ſeventh year of the republic; till that period, the age of twenty-five years complete ſhall be ſufficient.

75. The

75. The council of 500 cannot deliberate if its sitting be not composed of 200 members at least.

76. The proposing of laws appertains exclusively to the council of 500.

77. No proposition can be debated or resolved upon in the council of 500 without observing the following forms: —The proposition is read three times; the interval between two of these readings cannot be less than 10 days.

The discussion is opened after each reading; and, nevertheless, after the first or the second reading, the council of 500 may declare that there is ground for adjournment, or, that there is not ground for deliberating.

Every proposition must be printed and distributed two days before the second reading.

After the third reading, the council of 500 decides whether or not there be ground for adjournment.

78. No propositions, which, being submitted to discussion, has been definitively rejected after the third reading, can be re-produced till after the revolution of a year.

79. The proposition adopted by the council of 500 are called resolutions.

80. The preamble of every resolution sets forth,

1. The dates of the sittings in which the three readings of the proposition took place.
2. The act by which it was declared, after the third reading, that there was not ground for adjournment.

81. Are exempted from the forms prescribed by article 77. Propositions recognized as urgent by a previous declaration of the council of 500.

This declaration sets forth the motives of urgency, and mention is made of it in the preamble to the resolution.

Council of Elders.

82. The council of elders is composed of 250 members.

83. No man can be elected a member of the council of elders,

If he be not 40 years of age complete;

If he be not married, or a widower.

And if he has not been domiciliated on the territory of the republic during the fifteen years which immediately preceded the election.

84. The condition of domiciliation required by this article, and that prescribed by article 74, do not concern the citizens who are gone out of the territory of the republic with mission from government.

85. The council of elders cannot deliberate, if the sitting be not composed of 126 members at least.

86. It appertains, exclusively to the council of elders to approve or reject the resolutions of the council of 500.

87. As soon as a resolution of the council of 500 comes to the council of elders, the president reads the preamble.

88. The council of elders refuses to approve the resolutions of the council of 500, which have not been come to according to the forms prescribed by the constitution.

89. If the proposition has been declared urgent by the council of 500, the council of elders deliberates upon approving or rejecting the act of urgency.

90. If the council of elders reject the act of urgency, it does not deliberate upon the principle of the resolution.

91. If the resolution be not preceeded by an act of urgency, it is read three times: the interval between two of these readings cannot be less than five days.

The discussion is opened after each reading.

Every resolution is printed and distributed, two days at least before the second reading.

92. The resolutions of the council of 500, adopted by the council of elders, are called *laws*.

93. The preamble to laws sets forth the dates of the sittings of the council of elders, in which the three readings took place.

94. The decree by which the council of elders recognizes the urgency of a law is mentioned, with reasons assigned for it, in the preamble to that law.

95. The proposition of a law made by the council of 500 is understood of all the articles of one plan; the council of elders must reject them all, or approve the whole.

96. The approbation of the council of elders is expressed on each

each proposition of law by this *formula*, signed by the president and secretaries : *the council of elders approves.*

97. The refusal to adopt on account of omission of the forms pointed out in article 77 of this title, is expressed by this *formula*, signed by the president and secretaries : *the constitution annuls.*

98. The refusal to approve the principle of a law proposed is expressed by this *formula*, signed by the president and secretaries : *the council of elders cannot adopt.*

99. In the case of the present article, the plan of the law rejected cannot be again presented by the council of 500, till after the revolution of a year.

100. The council of 500 may, nevertheless, present, at any period whatever, a plan of a law which contains articles that made part of a plan which has been rejected.

101. The council of elders sends the laws it has adopted, within the day, both to the council of 500, and to the executive directory.

102. The council of elders may change the residence of the legislative body : it points out, in this case, a new place, and the period at which tho two councils are bound to repair to it.

The decree of the council of elders upon this subject is irrevocable.

103. On and after the day of this decree, neither of the councils can deliberate any more in the commune where they had till then resided.

The members who shall their continue their functions shall render themselves guilty of an offence against the surety of the republic.

104. The members of the executive directory who shall retard, or refuse to seal, promulgate, and dispatch the decree of the translation of the legislative body, shall be guilty of the same crime.

105. If, within 20 days after that fixed by the council of elders, the majority of each of the two councils has not made known to the republic its arrival at the new place pointed out, or its meeting in some other place, the administrators of department, or, in their default, the civil tribunals of department

envoke the primary assemblies to nominate electors, who proceed immediately to the formation of a new legislative body, by the election of 250 deputies for the council of elders, and of 500 for the other council.

106. The administrators of department who, in the case of the preceeding article, fail to convoke the primary assemblies, render themselves guilty of high treason, and of an offence against the surety of the republic.

107. Are declared guilty of the same crime all citizens who oppose any obstacle to the convocation of the primary and electoral assemblies in the case of article 106.

108. The members of the new legislative body, assemble in the place to which the council of elders had transferred the sittings.

If they cannot meet in that place, in whatever place the majority is, there is the legislative body.

109. Except in the case of article 102, no proposition of law can originate in the council of elders.

Of the Guarantee of the Members of the Legislative body.

110. The citizens who are or who have been, members of the legislative body, cannot be examined, accused or tried at any time, for what they have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

111. The members of the legislative body, from the moment of their nomination to the thirtieth day after the expiration of their functions, cannot be brought to trial but according to the forms prescribed by the following articles.

112. They may, for criminal acts, be seized *in flagrante delicto*; but notice is given of it, without delay, to the legislative body; and the prosecution cannot be continued till after the council of 500 has proposed the bringing to trial, and the council of elders has decreed it.

113. Except in the case of *flagrans delictum*, the members of the legislative body cannot be carried before the officers of police, or put in a state of arrest, before the council of 500 has proposed the bringing to trial, and the council of elders has decreed it.

114. In the case of the two preceding articles, a member of the legislative body cannot be carried before any tribunal but the high court of justice.

115. They are carried before the same court for acts of treason, dilapidation, manœuvres to overturn the constitution, and offences against the internal surety of the republic.

116. No denunciation against a member of the legislative body can give room for a prosecution, if it be not drawn up in writing, signed and addressed to the council of 500.

117. If after having there been deliberated upon in the form prescribed by article 77, the council of 500 admit the denunciation, it declares it in these terms:

The denunciation against , for the act of dated the , signed by is admitted.

118 The person inculpated is then cited: he has for his appearance a delay of three free days; and when he appears he is heard in the interior of the place of sitting of the council of 500.

119. Whether the person inculpated be present or not, the council of 500 declares, after this delay, if there be, or be not, room for an examination of his conduct.

120. If it be declared by the council of 500 that there is room for an examination, the person under charge is cited by the council of elders: he has for his appearance a delay of two free days; and if he appear, he is heard in the interior of the place of sitting of the council of elders.

121. Whether the person under charge be present or not, the council of elders, after this delay, and after having deliberated according to the forms prescribed by article 91, pronounces the accusation, if there be room for it, and sends the person accused before the high court of justice, which is bound to proceed to trial without any delay.

122. Every discussion, in either council, relative to charging or accusing a member of the legislative body, is had in general council, (perhaps general committee.)

Every vote upon the same subject is taken by calling over the names, and secret ballot.

123. The accusation pronounced against a member of the legislative body carries with it suspension.

If he be acquitted by the judgement of the high court of justice, he resumes his functions.

Relations of the two Councils with one another.

124. When the two councils are definitively constituted, they give mutual notice by a messenger of state.

125. Each council nominates four messengers of state for its service.

126. They carry, to each of the councils and to the executive directory, the laws and acts of the legislative body; they have entrance to this effect into the place of sitting of the executive directory.

They march preceded by two ushers.

127. One of the councils cannot adjourn itself beyound five days, without the consent of the other.

Promulgation of Laws.

128. The executive directory causes to seal and publish the laws and other acts of the legislative body, within two day after their reception.

129. It causes to seal and promulgate, within the day, the laws and acts of the legislative body, which are preceded by a decree of urgency.

130. The publication of the laws and acts of the legislative body is ordained in the following form:

In the name of the French republic (law) or (act) of the legislative body.—The directory ordains that the above law or act of the legislative body shall be published, executed, and the seal of the republic shall be affixed to it.

131. Laws of which the preamble does not attest the observance of the forms prescribed by articles 77 and 91 cannot be promulgated by the executive directory, and its responsibility in this respect lasts six years.

Are excepted, the laws for which the act of urgency has been approved by the council of elders.

TITLE VI.

Executive Power.

132. The executive power is delegated to a directory of five members, nominated by the legislative body, performing the

the functions of an electoral assembly in the name of the nation.

133. The council of 500 forms, by secret ballot, a list ten times the number of the members of the directory to be nominated, and presents it to the council of elders, who choose, by secret ballot also, out of this list.

134. The members of the directory must be 40 years of age at least.

135. They cannot be taken but from among the citizens who have been members of the legislative body or ministers.

The disposition of this article shall not be observed till the commencement of the ninth year of the republic.

136. From the first day of the ninth year of the republic, the members of the legislative body cannot be elected members of the directory, or ministers, either during the continuance of their legislative functions, or during the first year after the expiration of those functions.

137. The directory is partially renewed by the election of a new member every year.

Lot shall decide during the first four years, upon the successive going out of those nominated the first time.

138. None of the members going out can be re-elected till after an interval of five years.

139. The ascendant and the descendant in direct line; the brother, the uncle, and the nephew, cousins in the first degree, and connections by marriage in the same degrees, cannot be members of the directory at the same time, nor succeed one another in it, till after an interval of five years.

140. In the case of vacancy, the death, or otherwise, of a member of the directory, his successor is elected by the legislative body within ten days at most.

The council of 500 is bound to propose the candidates within the first five days, and the council of elders must complete the election within the last five days.

The new member is not elected but for the remaining period of the person he succeeds.

If, however, this does not exceed six months, he who is elected shall continue in office for five years and a half.

141. Each

141. Each member of the directory is president of it in turn, for three months only.

The president signs and keeps the seal.

The laws and the acts of the legislative body are addressed to the directory, in the person of its president.

142. The executive directory cannot deliberate if there be not three members present at least.

143. A secretary is chosen, not one of its members, who counter-signs dispatches, and draws up the deliberation on a register, in which each member has the right of entering his opinion, with his reasons for it.

The directory may when it thinks proper, deliberate without the attendance of its secretary: in this case the deliberations are drawn up in a particular register, by one of the members of the directory.

144. The directory provides, according to the laws, for the external or internal surety of the republic; it may make proclamations conformable to the laws, and for the execution of the laws.

It disposes of the armed force, without in any case the directory collectively, or any of its members, being capable of commanding it either during the time of their functions, or during the two years which immediately follow the expiration of those functions.

145. If the directory is informed, that any conspiracy is plotting against the external or internal surety of the state, it may issue warrants of summons or warrants of arrest, against the presumed authors or accomplices; it may interrogate them; but it is obliged under the penalties against the crime of arbitrary detention, to send them before the officer of police, within the delay of two days, to proceed according to the laws.

146. The directory nominates the generals in chief; it cannnot choose them among the relations or connections of its members within the degrees expressed by art. 139.

147. It superintends and assures the execution of laws in the administrations and tribunals, by commissaries of its nomination.

148. It

148. It nominates, not of its own body, the miniſters, and diſmiſſes them when it thinks fit.

It cannot chooſe them under the age of thirty years, nor from among the relations or connections of its members, within the degrees ſet forth in article 139.

149. The miniſters correſpond immediately with the authorities ſubordinate to them.

150. The legiſlative body determines, the attributions, and the number of miniſters.

This number is ſix at leaſt or eight at moſt.

151. The miniſters do not form a council.

152. The miniſters are reſpectively reſponſible both for the non-execution of laws, and the non-execution of orders of the directory.

153. The directory nominates the receiver of direct taxes in each department.

154. It nominates the ſuperintendants in chief of indirect contributions and of the adminiſtration of national domains.

155. All the public functionaries in the French colonies, except the departments of the iſles of France and Re-union, ſhall be nominated by the directory till peace.

156. The legiſlative body may authorize the directory to ſend into all the French colonies according to the exigency of the caſe, one or more particular agents nominated by it for a limited time.

The particular agents ſhall exerciſe the ſame functions as the directory, and ſhall be ſubordinate to it.

157. No member of the directory can go out of the territory of the republic, till two years after the ceſſation of his functions.

158. He is bound during that interval to prove his reſidence to the legiſlative body.

Article 112, and the following to article 123 inclusively, relative to the guarantee of the legiſlative body, are common to the members of the directory.

159. In caſe of more than two members of the directory being brought to trial, the legiſlative body ſhall provide, in the ordinary forms, for replacing them proviſionally during the trial.

160. Except

160. Except in the case of articles 119 and 120, neither the directory nor any of its members can be cited either by the council of 500, or by the council of elders.

161. The accounts and information demanded of the directory by either council, are furnished in writing.

162. The directory is bound every year, to present to both councils in writing, an estimate of the expences, the situation of the finances, the state of existing pensions, and the plan of those which it thinks it expedient to establish or create.

It must point out the abuses that have come within its knowledge.

163. The directory may at all times invite the council of 500 in writing to take a subject into consideration; it may propose to it measures, but not plans drawn up in form of laws.

164. No member of the directory can absent himself more than five days, or remove above four *myriametres* (eight mean leagues) from the place of the residence of the directory, without being authorised by the legislative body.

165. The members of the directory cannot appear in the exercise of their functions, either without or within their houses, unless cloathed in their appropriate dress.

166. The directory has its constant guard, paid at the expence of the republic, composed of 120 infantry and 120 cavalry.

167. The directory is attended by its guards in public ceremonies and processions, in which it has always the first rank.

168. Each member of the directory is attended out of doors by two guards.

169. Every post of armed force owes to the directory, and to each of its members, the superior military honours.

170. The directory has four messengers of state, whom it nominates and whom it may remove.

They carry to the two legislative bodies, the letters and memorials of the directory, they have entrance to this effect into the place of sitting of the legislative councils.

They march preceded by two ushers.

171. The

171. The directory reſides in the ſame commune with the legiſlative body.

172. The members of the directory are lodged at the expence of the republic and in the ſame edifice.

173. The ſalary of each of them is fixed for each year at the value of 150,000 myriagrammes of wheat (10,122 quintals).

TITLE VII.

Adminiſtrative and Municipal Bodies.

174. In each department there is a central adminiſtration, and in each canton one municipal adminiſtration, at leaſt.

175. Every member of a departmental or municipal adminiſtration ought to be twenty-five years of age at leaſt.

176. The aſcendant and deſcendant in direct line, brothers, the uncle and nephew, and connexions by marriage in the ſame degrees, cannot be members of the ſame adminiſtration at the ſame time, or ſucceed one another in it till after an interval of two years.

177. Each adminiſtration of department is compoſed of five members; it is renewed by a fifth every year.

178. Every commune, of which the population is from 5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, has for itſelf alone a municipal adminiſtration.

179. In each commune of which the population is leſs than 5000 inhabitants, there is a municipal agent and an aſſiſtant.

180. The union of the municipal agents of each commune forms the municipality of canton.

181. There is, moreover, a preſident of municipal adminiſtration choſen out of the whole canton.

182 In communes, of which the population is from five to ten thouſand inhabitants, there are five municipal officers;

Seven for from ten thouſand to fifty thouſand;

Nine for from fifty thouſand to an hundred thouſand.

183. In communes, of which the population exceeds 100,000 inhabitants, there are three municipal adminiſtrations at leaſt.

In

In theſe communes the diviſion of municipalities is made in ſuch manner, that the population of the juriſdiction of each exceeds not 50,000 individuals, and is not leſs than 30,000.

The municipality of each juriſdiction is compoſed of ſeven members.

184. In communes divided into ſeveral municipalities, there is a central office for matters judged indiviſible by the legiſlative body.

This office is compoſed of three members, nominated by the adminiſtration of department, and confirmed by the executive power.

185. The members of every municipal adminiſtration are nominated for two years, and renewed every year by one half, or by a part approximating the neareſt to one half, and alternately by the larger and the ſmaller fraction.

186. The adminiſtrators of department and the members of municipal adminiſtrations may be re-elected once without an interval.

187. Every citizen who has been elected twice following adminiſtrator of department, or member of a municipal adminiſtration, and who has diſcharged the functions in virtue of both elections, cannot be elected again till after an interval of two years.

188. In caſe of a departmental or municipal adminiſtration loſing one or ſeveral of its members by death, reſignation, or otherwiſe, the remaining adminiſtrators may add to their number temporary adminiſtrators to act in that quality till the next elections.

189. The departmental and municipal adminiſtrations cannot modify the acts of the legiſlative body, or thoſe of the executive directory, or ſuſpend the execution of them.

They cannot interfere in matters depending on the judicial order.

190 The adminiſtrators are eſſentially charged with the aſſeſſment of direct taxes and the ſuperintendance of money ariſing from the public revenues in their territory.

The legiſlative body determines the rules, and the mode of their functions, both upon theſe objects and the other parts of the interior adminiſtration. 191. The

191. The executive directory nominates to each departmental and municipal adminiſtration a commiſſary, whom it recals when it thinks expedient.

This commiſſary ſuperintends and requires the execution of the laws.

192. The commiſſary to each local adminiſtration muſt be taken from among the citizens domiciliated for a year in the department where that adminiſtration is eſtabliſhed.

He muſt be 25 years of age at leaſt.

193. The municipal adminiſtrations are ſubordinate to the adminiſtrations of department, and the latter to the miniſters.

In conſequence, the miniſters (each in his department) may annul the acts of adminiſtrations of department, and the latter, the acts of municipal adminiſtrations when thoſe acts are contrary to the laws or to the orders of ſuperior authorities.

194. The miniſters may alſo ſuſpend the adminiſtrators of departments who have controvened the laws, or the orders of ſuperior authorities; and the adminiſtrations of department have the ſame right with reſpect to the members of municipal adminiſtrations.

195. No ſuſpenſion or annulment is definitive without the formal confirmation of the executive directory.

196. The directory may alſo annul immediately the acts of departmental or municipal adminiſtration.

It may alſo ſuſpend, or remove immediately, when it thinks neceſſary, the adminiſtrators either of department or canton, and ſend them before the tribunals of department when there is ground for it.

197. Every order importing annulment of acts, ſuſpenſion or removal of adminiſtrators, muſt have reaſons aſſigned for it.

198. When the five members of a departmental adminiſtration are removed, the executive directory provides

for replacing them till the following election; but it cannot chooſe their proviſional ſucceſſors, but among the ancient adminiſtrators of the ſame department.

199. The adminiſtrations either of department or of canton cannot correſpond with one another but upon the affairs which are attributed to them by the law, and not upon the general intereſts of the republic.

200. Every adminiſtration muſt give an annual account of its management.

The accounts rendered by the departmental adminiſtrations are printed.

201. All the acts of the adminiſtrative bodies are rendered public by a regiſter in which they are entered, and which is open to all perſons under their adminiſtration.

This regiſter is cloſed every ſix months, and is not depoſited for inſpection till the day on which it is cloſed.

The legiſlative body may prolong, according to circumſtances, the delay fixed for this depoſit,

Title VIII.

JUDICIAL POWER.

General Diſpoſitions.

202. The judicial functions cannot be exerciſed either by the legiſlative body or by the executive power.

203. The judges cannot interfere in the exerciſe of the legiſlative power, or make any regulation.

They cannot ſtop or ſuſpend the execution of any law, or ſummon before them adminiſtrators on account of their functions.

204. No man can be withdrawn from the judges, whom the law aſſigns him, by any commiſſion, or by any other attributions than thoſe which are determined by an anterior law.

205. Juſtice is adminiſtered gratuitouſly.

206. The judges cannot be removed, but by forfeiture legally

legally pronounced; or ſuſpended, but by an admitted accuſation.

207. The aſcendant and deſcendant in direct line, brothers, uncle or nephew, couſins in the firſt degree, and connexions by alliance in theſe ſeveral degrees, cannot be members of the ſame tribunal at the ſame time.

208. The ſittings of the tribunals are public; the judges deliberate in ſecret; judgments are pronounced with a loud voice; reaſons for them are aſſigned, and the terms of the law applied ſet forth.

209. No citizen, if he be not 30 years of age complete, can be elected judge of a tribunal of department, or juſtice of peace, or aſſeſſor to a juſtice of peace, or judge of a tribunal of commerce, or member of the tribunal of annulment, or juror, or commiſſary of the executive directory with the tribunals of civil juſtice.

210. There can be no infringement of the right to cauſe differences to be pronounced upon by arbitrators of the choice of the parties.

211. The deciſion of theſe arbitrators is without appeal, and without recourſe in annulment, if the parties have not made an expreſs reſerve.

212. There is in each diſtrict determined by the law a juſtice of peace and his aſſeſſors: they are all elected for two years, and may be immediately and indefinitively re-elected.

213. The law determines the objects of which juſtices of peace and their aſſeſſors take cogniſance *in dernier reſort*. It attributes to them other matters of which they judge, ſubject to appeal.

214. There are particular tribunals for commerce by land and ſea: the law determines the places where it is uſeful to eſtabliſh them.

Their power of judging *in dernier reſort* cannot be ex-

tended beyond the value of 500 myriagrammes of wheat (102 quintals 22 pounds).

215. The affairs of which judgment belongs not to juſtices of peace or tribunals of commerce, either *in dernier reſort* or ſubject to appeal, are carried immediately before the juſtice of peace and his aſſeſſors to be conciliated.

If the juſtice of peace cannot conciliate them, he ſends them before the civil tribunal.

216. There is a civil tribunal for every department.

Each civil tribunal is compoſed of 20 judges at leaſt, of a commiſſary and a ſubſtitute nominated and removeable by the executive directory, and of a regiſter.

Every five years the election of all the members of the tribunal is proceeded to.

The judges may be always re-elected.

217. At the time of electing the judges five *ſuppleans* are nominated, of whom three are taken from among the citizens reſident in the commune where the tribunal ſits.

218. The civil tribunal pronounces in *dernier reſort*, in all caſes determined by the law, on appeals from juſtices of peace, arbitrators, or tribunals of commerce.

219. The appeal from judgments pronounced by the civil tribunal is carried before the civil tribunal of one of the three neareſt departments, as is determined by the law.

220. The civil tribunal is divided into ſections—a ſection cannot judge under the number of five judges.

221. The whole of the judges of each tribunal nominate among themſelves, by ſecret ballot, the preſident of each ſection.

Of Correctional and Criminal Juſtice.

222. No man can be ſeized, but to be carried before the officer of police; and no man can be put under arreſt or detained, but by virtue of a warrant from the officers of police, or of the executive directory, in the caſe of article

article 145, or of an order of caption from a tribunal of the director of a jury of accuſation, of a decree of accuſation by the legiſlative body, in the caſe in which it belongs to it to pronounce ſuch a decree, or of a ſentence of condemnation to priſon, or correctional detention.

223. In order that the act which ordains arreſt may be executed, it is requiſite—firſt, that it expreſs formally the motive of arreſt, and the law in conformity to which it is ordered; ſecondly, that it has been notified to him who is the object of it, and a copy of it left with him.

224. Every perſon ſeized and conducted before the officers of police, ſhall be examined immediately, or, at fartheſt, within the day.

225. If it reſult from the examination, that there is no ground of crimination againſt him, he ſhall immediately be ſet at liberty; or, if there be ground to ſend him to the houſe of arreſt, he ſhall be conducted thither in as ſhort a ſpace of time as poſſible, which, in no caſe, can exceed three days.

226. No perſon arreſted can be detained, if he give ſufficient bail, in every caſe where the law admits the remaining at liberty upon bail.

227. No perſon, in caſes where his detention is authorized by law, can be conducted to, or confined in, any places but thoſe legally and publickly appointed as houſes of arreſt, houſes of juſtice, or of detention.

228. No keeper or goaler can receive or detain any perſon, except by virtue of a warrant of arreſt, according to the forms preſcribed by articles 222 and 223, an order of caption, a decree of accuſation, or a ſentence of condemnation to priſon, or correctional detention, which ſhall be tranſcribed upon his regiſter.

229. Every keeper or goaler is bound, without any order being capable of diſpenſing with his ſo doing, to preſent the perſon of the priſoner to the civil officer having

the police of the houſe of detention, as often as ſhall be required by that civil officer.

230. The production of the perſon confined cannot be refuſed to his relations and friends who have an order of the civil officer, which he ſhall be bound to grant, except the keeper or goaler preſent a direction from the judge, tranſcribed upon his regiſter, to detain the perſon arreſted in ſecret cuſtody.

231. Every man, whatever be his place or employment, except thoſe to whom the law gives the right of arreſt, who ſhall give, ſign, execute, or cauſe to be executed, an order to arreſt an individual, or whoever, even in the caſe of arreſt authorized by the law, ſhall conduct, receive, or detain an individual in a place of detention not publickly and legally appointed, and all keepers and goalers who ſhall contravene the regulations of the above articles, ſhall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary detention.

232. All rigours employed in arreſts, detentions, or executions, other than thoſe preſcribed by the law, are crimes.

233. There are in each department for the trial of offences, the puniſhment of which is neither corporal nor infamous, three correctional tribunals at leaſt, or ſix at moſt.

Theſe tribunals cannot pronounce heavier puniſhments than impriſonment for two years.

The cognizance of offences, the puniſhment of which exceeds not the value of three days labour or impriſonment, for three days is delegated to the juſtice of peace who pronounces in dernier reſort.

234. Each correctional tribunal is compoſed of a preſident, two juſtices of peace, or aſſeſſors to a juſtice of peace of the commune in which it is eſtabliſhed, of a commiſſary of the executive power, nominated and removeable by the executive directory, and of a regiſter.

335. The

385. The president of each correctional tribunal is taken every six months, and by turn from among the members of the sections of the civil tribunal of department, the presidents excepted.

236. There is an appeal from the judgments of the correctional tribunal to the criminal tribunal of department.

237. In matter of offences subject to corporal or infamous punishment, no person can be tried but upon an accusation admitted by the jurors, or decreed by the legislative body, in the case in which it belongs to it to decree accusation.

238. A first jury declares, if the accusation ought to be admitted or rejected; the fact is tried by a second jury, and the punishment determined by the law is applied by the criminal tribunals.

239. The juries vote only by secret ballot.

240. There are in each department as many juries of accusation as correctional tribunals.

The president of the correctional tribunals are the directors of the juries, each in his district.

In communes of more than 50,000 souls, there may be established by law, besides the president of the correctional tribunal, as many directors of juries of accusation as the dispatch of trials may require.

241. The functions of commissary of executive power, and of register to the jury of accusation, are discharged by the commissary, and the register of the correctional tribunal.

242, Each director of a jury of accusation has the immediate superintendance of all the officers of police of his district.

243. The director of the jury prosecutes immediately, as officer of police, upon the denunciations made to him by the public accuser, either officially, or by order of the executive

executive directory: 1. Offences againſt the liberty or individual ſurety of citizens. 2. Thoſe committed againſt the right of perſons. 3. Reſiſtance to the execution of judgments, and of all executive acts iſſuing from the conſtituted authorities. 4. Troubles occaſioned, and acts of violence committed, to impede the collection of contributions, the free circulation of proviſions, and other objects of commerce.

244. There is a criminal tribunal for each department.

245. The criminal tribunal is compoſed of a preſident, a public accuſer, four judges, taken from among thoſe of the civil tribunal, the commiſſary of the executive power at the ſame tribunal, or his ſubſtitute, and a regiſter.

There are in the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine a vice-preſident, and a ſubſtitute of the public accuſer; this tribunal is divided into two ſections: eight members of the civil tribunal exerciſes in it the functions of judges.

246. The preſidents of ſections of the civil tribunals cannot diſcharge the functions of judges in the criminal tribunal.

247. The other judges do the duty in it, each in turn for ſix months, in the order of their nomination, and cannot, during that period, exerciſe any function in the civil tribunal.

248. The public accuſer is charged: 1. With proſecuting offences on acts of accuſation admitted by the firſt juries. 2. With tranſmitting to the officers of police denunciations addreſſed to him directly. 3. With ſuperintending the officers of police of the department, and acting againſt them according to the law, in caſe of negligence or more grave offences.

249. The commiſſary of the executive power is charged: 1. With requiring, in the courſe of proceſs, the regularity

gularity of forms, and, before judgment, the application of the law. 2. With following up the execution of judgments paſſed by the tribunal.

250. The judges cannot propoſe any complex queſtion to the jury.

251. The jury to try, conſiſts of twelve jurors at leaſt; the perſon accuſed may challenge, without aſſigning any reaſon, a number determined by the law.

252. The proceſs before the jury to try is public, and perſons accuſed cannot be refuſed the aid of counſel, whom they may chooſe, or who are nominated officially.

253. No perſon acquitted by a legal jury, can be apprehended or accuſed again upon account of the ſame fact.

Of the Tribunal of Annulment.

254. There is for the whole republic, one tribunal of annulment; it pronounces: 1. On demands of annulment againſt deciſions in the laſt reſort given by the tribunals. 2. On demands of reference from one tribunal to another, on grounds of lawful ſuſpicion, or public ſecurity. 3. On the regulations of the judges, and exceptions taken to a whole tribunal.

255. The tribunal of annulment can never inveſtigate the merits of the caſe, but it annuls ſentences paſſed on trials, in which the forms have been violated, or which have been attended with any deviation from the express terms of the law, and refers the merits of the proceſs to the tribunal which ought to take cognizance of them.

256. When, after one annulment, the ſecond judgment on the merits is attacked by the ſame means as the firſt, the queſtion can be no longer agitated in the tribunal of annulment without having been ſubmitted to the legiſlative body, which paſſes a law to which the tribunal of annulment is bound to conform.

257. Every year the tribunal of annulment is bound to

ſend

ſend to each of the ſections of the legiſlative body a deputation to preſent to it a ſtatement of the ſentences paſſed, with a notice on the margin, and the text of the law, which determined the ſentence.

258. The number of the judges of the tribunal of annulment cannot exceed two-thirds of the number of departments.

259. One-fifth of this tribunal is renewed every year.

The electoral aſſemblies of departments nominate ſucceſſively and alternately, the judges who are to ſucceed thoſe who go out of the tribunal of annulment.

The judges of this tribunal may be always re-elected.

260. Each judge of the tribunal of annulment has a *ſupplean* elected by the ſame electoral aſſembly.

261. There are with the tribunal of annulment a commiſſary and ſubſtitutes, nominated and removeable by the executive directory.

262. The executive directory denounces to the tribunal of annulment through the national commiſſary, and without prejudices to the right of parties intereſted, the acts by which the judges have exceeded their powers.

263 The tribunal annuls theſe acts; and if they afford a ground of crimination, the act is denounced to the legiſlative body, who paſs a decree of accuſation, after having heard or cited the parties under charge.

264. The legiſlative body cannot annul the judgments of the tribunal of amendment, but may proſecute, perſonally, the judges who have incurred proſecution.

High Court of Juſtice.

265. There is a high court of juſtice, to try accuſations admitted by the legiſlative body, either againſt its own members, or thoſe of the executive directory.

266. The high court of juſtice is compoſed of five judges, and of two national accuſers, taken from the tribunal

bunal of annulment, and of high jurors, nominated by the electoral aſſemblies of departments.

267. The high court of juſtice is not formed till after a proclamation of the legiſlative body, drawn up and publiſhed by the council of 500.

268. It is formed and holds its ſittings in the place appointed by the proclamation of the council of 500. This place cannot be nearer than twelve *myriametres* to that where the legiſlative body reſides.

269. When the legiſlative body has proclaimed the formation of the high court of juſtice, the tribunal of annulment draws by lot fifteen of its members in a public ſitting; it afterwards, in the ſame ſitting, nominates five of theſe fifteen by a ſecret ballot; the five judges thus nominated are the judges of the high court of juſtice; they chooſe among them a preſident.

270. The tribunal of annulment nominates, in the ſame ſitting, by ballot with the abſolute majority two of its members to exerciſe, in the high court of juſtice, the functions of national accuſers.

271. The acts of accuſation are prepared and drawn up by the council of 500.

272. The electoral aſſemblies of each department nominate every year a juror for the high court of juſtice.

273. The executive directory cauſes to be printed and publiſhed a month after the date of the election, a liſt of the jurors nominated for the high court of juſtice.

TITLE IX.

Of the Public Force.

274. The public force is inſtituted to defend the ſtate againſt enemies abroad, and to ſecure at home the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws.

275. The public force is eſſentially obedient; no armed body can deliberate.

276. It

276. It is divided into national guard ſedentary, and national guard in activity.

Of the National Guard, ſedentary.

277. The national guard ſedentary is compoſed of all the citizens and ſons of citizens, capable of bearing arms.

278. Its organization and diſcipline are the ſame for all the republic; they are determined by the law.

279. No Frenchman can exerciſe the rights of citizen, if he is not inſcribed on the roll of the national guard ſedentary.

280. The diſtinction of ranks and ſubordination, ſubſiſt only with relation to the ſervice, and for the period of its duration.

281. The officers of the national guard ſedentary, are choſen for a time by the citizens who compoſe it, and cannot be re-elected till after an interval.

282. The command of the national guard of a whole department, cannot be habitually entruſted to one citizen.

283. If it be judged neceſſary to aſſemble all the national guard of a department, the executive directory may nominate a temporary commandant.

284. The command of the national guard ſedentary in cities of an hundred thouſand ſouls and upwards, cannot be habitually entruſted to one man.

Of the National Guard in Activity.

285. The republic maintains in its pay, even in time of peace, under the name of national guards in activity, an army by land and ſea.

286. The army is formed by voluntary enrolment, and in caſe of neceſſity, by the mode which the law determines.

287. No foreigner who has not acquired the rights of French citizen, can be admitted into the French armies, unleſs

unleſs he has made one or more campaigns for the eſtabliſhment of the republic.

288. The commanders in chief, by land and ſea, are only nominated in caſe of war; they receive commiſſions revokable at pleaſure, from the executive power. The duration of theſe commiſſions is limited to one campaign, but they may be renewed.

289. The general command of the armies of the republic, cannot be confided to a ſingle man.

290. The army by land and ſea is ſubject to particular laws, with reſpect to its diſcipline, the form of ſentences, and the nature of puniſhments.

291. No part of the national guard ſedentary, or of the national guard in activity, can act for the ſervice of the interior of the republic, except on the requiſition in writing, of the civil authority, according to forms preſcribed by law.

292. The public force cannot be called out by the civil authorities, except in the extent of their territory. It cannot be removed from one canton to another, without being authoriſed by the adminiſtration of department, or from one department to another, without the orders of the executive directory.

293. The legiſlative body, nevertheleſs, determines the means of ſecuring by the public force, the execution of ſentences, and the proſecution of accuſed perſons throughout all the French territory.

294. In caſe of imminent danger, the municipal adminiſtration of one canton may call out the national guard of the neighbouring cantons; in that caſe the adminiſtration which has ſo called out, and the chiefs of the national guard called out, are equally bound to render an account, at the ſame moment to the departmental adminiſtration.

295. No foreign troops can be introduced upon the French territory, without the previous conſent of the legiſlative body.

Title X.

Public Inſtruction.

296. There are in the republic primary ſchools where the pupils learn to read, to write, the elements of arithmetic and thoſe of morality.

The republic provides only for the expence of the lodging of the inſtructors appointed for theſe ſchools.

297. There are, in different parts of the republic, ſchools ſuperior to the primary ſchools, and to ſuch a number that there ſhall be at leaſt one for every two departments.

298. There is for the whole republic a national inſtitution charged to collect diſcoveries, and to improve the arts and ſciences.

299. The different eſtabliſhments of public inſtruction have not, with reſpect to each other, any connection of ſubordination, or adminiſtrative correſpondence.

300. Citizens have a right to form particular eſtabliſhments of education and inſtruction, as well as free ſocieties, to promote the progreſs of the ſciences, of letters and of arts.

301. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed national feſtivals, to keep alive fraternity among the citizens, and to attach them to the conſtitution, to their country, and to the laws.

Title XI.

Finances—Contributions.

302. The public contributions are aſſeſſed and fixed every year by the legiſlative body. To it alone belongs to eſtabliſh them; they cannot ſubſiſt beyond that period, if they are not expreſsly renewed.

303. The legiſlative body may create ſuch kind of contributions

contributions as it ſhall judge neceſſary; but it muſt eſtabliſh every year an impoſition upon land, and a perſonal impoſition.

304. Every individual, who not coming within articles 12 and 13 of the conſtitution, is not included in the roll of direct contributions, has the right of preſenting himſelf to the municipal adminiſtration of his commune, and to inſcribe himſelf for a perſonal contribution, equal to the local value of three days agricultural labour.

305. The inſcription mentioned in the preceding article cannot be made but during the month of Meſſidor every year.

306. Contributions of every deſcription are aſſeſſed upon thoſe who contribute in proportion to their means.

307. The executive directory orders and ſuperintends the receipt and the paying in of contributions, and gives all the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe.

308. The detailed accounts of the expences of miniſters ſigned and certified by them, are made public at the commencement of each year. The ſame ſhall be done with all the ſtatements of the receipt of different contributions, and of all the public revenues.

309. The ſtatements of theſe expences and receipts are diſtinguiſhed according to their nature; they expreſs the ſums received and expended, year by year, in each part of the general adminiſtration.

310. There are alſo publiſhed, accounts of the expences particular to the departments, and relative to the tribunals, to the adminiſtrations, to the promotion of the ſciences, and to all public works and eſtabliſhments.

311. The adminiſtrations of department, and the municipalities, cannot make any aſſeſſment beyond the ſums fixed by the legiſlative body, nor diſcuſs nor permit, without being authoriſed by it, any local loan at the charge of the citizens of the department, of the commune, or of the canton.

312. To the legiſlative body alone belongs the right of regulating the coining and iſſuing of all kinds of money, fixing the value, the weight, and the impreſſion.

313. The directory ſuperintends the coining of money, and nominates the officers charged immediately with the inſpection of it.

314. The legiſlative body determines the contributions of the colonies, and their commercial connections with the mother country.

National Treaſury and Account.

315. There are five commiſſaries of the national treaſury choſen by the council of elders from a treble liſt preſented by that of 500.

316. The duration of their functions is for five years, and one of them is renewed every year, and may be re-elected indefinitely without interval.

317. The commiſſaries of the treaſury are charged to ſuperintend the receipt of all the national money.

To order the movements of funds, and the payment of all public expences conſented to by the legiſlative body.

To keep an open account of receipt and expence with the receiver of direct contributions for each department; with the different national boards, and with the payers eſtabliſhed in the departments.

To maintain with the ſaid receivers and payers with the boards and adminiſtrations, the correſpondence neceſſary for aſſuring the exact and regular paying in of money.

318. They can pay nothing under penalty of forfeiture, but by virtue, 1ſt. Of a decree of the legiſlative body, and to the amount of the ſum decreed by it for each object: 2. Of a deciſion of the directory: 3. Of the ſignature of the miniſter who directs the expence.

319. They cannot, under penalty of forfeiture, approve of any payment if the mandate ſigned by the miniſter who

who directs the expence, do not set forth the date, the decision of the executive directory, and the decrees of the legislative body, which authorize the payment.

320. The receivers of direct contributions in each department, the different national boards, and the payers in the departments give in to the national treasury, their respective accounts; the treasury audits and passes them.

321. There are five commissaries of national accounts elected by the legislative body, at the same periods, and according to the same forms and conditions as the commissaries of the treasury.

322. The general account of receipt and expenditure of the republic, with the particular accounts and documents, is presented by the commissaries of the treasury to the commissaries of accounts, who audit and pass them.

323. The commissaries of accounts give notice to the legislative body, of abuses, malversations, and all cases of responsibility, which they discover in the course of their operations; they propose measures suitable to the interests of the republic.

324. The result of the accounts passed by the commissaries of accounts, is printed and made public.

325. The commissaries of the national treasury and accounts cannot be suspended or removed, but by the legislative body.

But during the adjournment of the legislative body, the executive directory may suspend and replace provisionally, the commissaries of the national treasury, to the number of two at most, bound to refer them to both councils of the legislative body, as soon as they have resumed their sittings.

TITLE XII.

External Relations.

326. War cannot be decided upon but by a decree of

the legiſlative body, upon the formal and neceſſary propoſition of the executive directory.

327. The two legiſlative councils concur according to the ordinary forms in the decree, by which war is decided upon.

328. In caſe of hoſtilities, imminent, or actually commenced, of menaces, or preparations for war, againſt the French republic, the executive directory is bound to employ for the defence of the ſtate, the means at its diſpoſal, charged, however, with communicating them without delay to the legiſlative body. It may even, in that caſe, point out the augmentation of force, and the new legiſlative regulations, which circumſtances may require.

329. The directory alone can maintain political relations abroad, conduct negotiations, diſtribute the land and naval forces, as it judges neceſſary, and regulate their directions in caſe of war.

330. It is authorized to make preliminary ſtipulations, ſuch as armiſtices, treaties of neutrality; it may likewiſe agree upon ſecret conventions.

331. The executive directory agrees to, ſigns, or cauſes to be ſigned, with foreign powers, all treaties of peace, alliance, truce, neutrality, commerce, and other conventions, which it may judge to be neceſſary for the intereſt of the ſtate. Theſe treaties and conventions are negotiated in the name of the French republic by diplomatic agents, nominated by the executive directory, and charged with its inſtructions.

332 In the caſe of a treaty containing ſecret articles, the regulations of theſe articles cannot be ſubverſive of the open articles, or contain any alienation of the territory of the republic.

333. Treaties are not binding till after having been examined and ratified by the legiſlative body; nevertheleſs, the ſecret conditions, proviſionally receive their execution from

from the moment they ſhall have been agreed upon by the executive directory.

334. Neither of the legiſlative councils deliberate upon war or peace, but in general committee.

335. Foreigners, whether eſtabliſhed in France or not, ſucceed to their foreign or French relations; they may contract for, acquire, and receive property ſituated in France, and diſpoſe of it in the ſame manner as French citizens, by all the means authorized by the laws.

TITLE XIII.

Reviſion of the Conſtitution.

336. If experience ſhew the inconveniences of ſome articles of the conſtitution, the council of elders propoſes the reviſion of them.

337. The propoſition of the council of elders is in that caſe ſubmitted to the ratification of the council of five hundred.

338. When, in a period of nine years, the propoſition of the council of elders ratified by the council of five hundred, has been made at three intervals of at leaſt two years each, an aſſembly of reviſion is convened.

339. This aſſembly is formed of two members by department, all choſen in the ſame manner as members of the legiſlative body, and poſſeſſing the ſame qualifications as thoſe required for the council of elders.

340. The council of elders points out for the meeting of the aſſembly of reviſion a place diſtant 20 *myriametres* at leaſt from that where the legiſlative body ſits.

341. The aſſembly of reviſion has a right to change the place of its reſidence, obſerving the diſtance preſcribed by the preceding article.

342. The aſſembly of reviſion exerciſes no function of legiſlation or government; it confines itſelf to the reviſion

vision of the constitutional articles pointed out to it by the legislative body.

343. All the articles of the constitution without exception, continue to be in vigor as long as the changes proposed by the assembly of revision are not accepted by the people.

344 The members of the assembly of division deliberate in common.

345. The citizens who are members of the legislative body, at the time of convoking an assembly of revision, cannot be elected members of that assembly.

346. The assembly of revision addresses immediately to the primary assemblies the plan of reform it has agreed upon.

It is dissolved the moment the plan is addressed to them.

347. The duration of the assembly of revision can in no case exceed three months.

348. The members of the assembly of revision cannot be examined, accused, or tried at any time for what they have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

During the continuance of those functions they cannot be put upon trial, except by a decision of the members of the assembly of revision.

349. The assembly of revision attends no public ceremony; its members receive the same indemnity as the members of the legislative body.

350. The assembly of revision has the right of exercising, or causing to be exercised, the police of the commune in which it resides.

TITLE XIV.

General Dispositions.

351. There exists among the citizens no superiority,

but

but that of public functionaries, and relative to the exercise of their functions.

352. The law acknowledges neither religious vows, nor any other engagement contrary to the natural rights of man.

353. No man can be hindered from speaking, writing, printing and publishing his thoughts.

Writings cannot be subject to any censure before their publication.

No man can be responsible for what he has written or published, but in cases provided for by the law.

354. No man can be hindered from exercising the form of worship he has chosen, while he conforms to the laws.

No man can be forced to contribute to the expences of any form of worship. The republic pays for none.

355. There is neither privilege nor right of companies, nor corporation, nor limitation to the freedom of the press, of commerce, and to the exercise of industry and arts of every kind.

Every prohibitory law in this sort, when circumstances render it necessary, is essentially provisional, and has no effect beyond a year at most, unless it be formally renewed.

356. The law watches particularly the professions which interest public morals, the safety and the health of citizens; but admission to the exercise of these professions cannot be made to depend upon any pecuniary security.

357. The law ought to provide for the recompense of inventors, or for the maintenance of the exclusive property of their discoveries or productions.

358 The constitution guarantees the inviolability of all property, of a just indemnity for that of which public necessity legally proved may require the sacrifice.

359. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum;

lum: during the night no one has a right to enter it, except in case of fire, inundation, or a call from within the house.

During the day the orders of the constituted authorities may be executed in it.

No domiciliary visit can be made but in virtue of a law, and for the person or object expressly stated in the act which orders the visit.

360. No corporation or association contrary to public order can be formed.

361. No assembly of citizens can call itself a popular society.

362. No particular society employed itself upon political questions, can correspond with any other, or affiliate with it, or hold public sittings, composed of members and auditors, distinguished from one another, or impose conditions of admission and eligibility, or arrogate rights of the exclusion, or make its members wear any external mark of their association.

363. The citizens cannot exercise their political rights, but in the primary or communal assemblies.

364. All the citizens are free to address petitions to the public authorities, but the petitions must be individual: no association can present collective petitions, except the constituted authorities, and that only upon subjects appertaining to their functions.

The petitioners must never forget the respect due to the constituted authorities.

365. Every armed assemblage is an offence against the constitution; it ought to be instantly dispersed by force.

366. Every assemblage not armed ought also to be dispersed, at first by means of verbal command, and, if necessary, by the display of armed force.

367. Several constituted authorities cannot meet to deliberate together; no act issuing from such a meeting can be executed.

[368. No

368. No man can wear diſtinctive marks which call to mind functions formerly exercised, or ſervices performed.

369. The members of the legiſlative body, and all the public functionaries, wear, in the exercise of their functions, the dreſs or ſign of the authority with which they are inveſted; the law determines the form of it.

370. No citizen can renounce, in whole or in part, the indemnity or ſalary allowed him by the law on account of public functions.

371. There is uniformity of weights and meaſures in the republic.

372. The French æra commences on the 22d of September 1792, the day of the foundation of the republic.

373. The French nation declares, that in no caſe will it ſuffer the return of the French, who having abandoned their country ſince the 15th July 1789, are not comprehended in the exceptions made to the laws againſt emigrants: and the nation interdicts the legiſlative body from creating new exceptions upon this point.

The property of emigrants is irrevocably confiſcated to the benefit of the republic.

374. The French nation proclaims alſo as guarantee of the public faith, that after an adjudication legally completed of national property, whatever may have been its origin, the legitimate holder cannot be diſpoſſeſſed of it, but a perſon reclaiming it may, if there be reaſon, be indemnified by the national treaſury.

375. None of the powers inſtituted by the conſtitution, has the right to change it, in whole or in part, ſaving the reforms that may be made in it by means of reviſion conformably to the diſpoſitions of Title XIII.

376. The citizens will call to mind inceſſantly, that it is upon the wiſdom of choice in the primary and electoral aſſemblies, the duration, preſervation and proſperity of the republic principally depend.

[377. The

377. The French people commit the depoſit of the preſent conſtitution to the fidelity of the legiſlative body, of the executive directory of the adminiſtrators and judges; to the vigilance of fathers of families; to wives and to mothers; to the affection of the young citizens, and to the courage of all the French.

Inſpected by the repreſentatives of the people, inſpectors of the minutes. *Signed*, LENAULT, ENJUBAULT.

Collated with the original, by us, preſident and ſecretaries of the national convention. At Paris the 5th Fructidor (Aug. 22, 1795) third year of the French republic.

Signed, M. J. GHENIER, preſident; DARAIRY, SOULIGNAC, BERNIER, LAURENCOT, DENTZEL, QUIROT, Secretaries.

PETITION

PETITION OF RIGHTS.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

HUMBLY ſhew unto our ſovereign lord the king, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament aſſembled, that whereas it is declared and enacted by a ſtatute, made in the time of the reign of king Edward I. commonly called *Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo*, that no tallage or aid ſhould be laid or levied, by the king or his heirs, in this realm, without the good will and aſſent of the archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, barons, knights, burgeſſes, and other free-men of the commonalty of this realm; and by authority of parliament holden in the five and twentieth year of the reign of king Edward III. it is declared and enacted, that from henceforth no perſon ſhall be compelled to make any loans to the king againſt his will, becauſe ſuch loans were againſt reaſon and the franchiſe of the land; and by other laws of this realm it is provided, that none ſhall be charged by any charge or impoſition, called a benevolence, nor by ſuch like charge, by which the ſtatutes beforementioned, and other good laws and ſtatutes of this realm, your ſubjects have inherited this freedom, that they ſhould not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not ſet by common conſent in parliament.

Yet nevertheleſs, of late, divers commiſſions, directed to ſundry commiſſioners in ſeveral counties with inſtructions, have been iſſued, by means whereof your people have been, in divers places, aſſembled, and required to lend certain ſums of money unto your majeſty; and many of them, upon their refuſal ſo to do, have had an oath adminiſtered unto them, not warrantable by the laws and

ſtatutes of this realm, and have been conſtrained to become bound to make appearance, and give attendance before your privy council and in other places, and others of them have been therefore impriſoned, confined, and ſundry other ways moleſted and diſquieted: and divers other charges have been laid and levied upon your people in ſeveral counties, by lord lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, commiſſioners for muſters, juſtices of peace, and others, by command or direction from your majeſty, or your privy council, againſt the laws and free cuſtoms of the realm. And where, alſo, by the ſtatute called *The Great Charter of the Liberties of England*, it is declared and enacted, That no freeman may be taken or impriſoned, or be diſſeized of his freehold of liberties, or his free cuſtoms, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

And in the eight and twentieth year of the reign of king Edward III. it was declared and enacted by authority of parliament, That no man, of what eſtate or condition that he be, ſhould be put out of his lands or tenements, nor taken, nor impriſoned, nor diſinherited, nor put to death, without being brought to anſwer by due proceſs of law.

Nevertheleſs, againſt the tenour of the ſaid ſtatutes, and other, the good laws and ſtatutes of your realm, to that end provided, divers of your ſubjects have of late been impriſoned, without any juſt cauſe ſhewed; and when for their deliverance they were brought before your juſtices, by your majeſty's writs of *Habeas Corpus*, there to undergo and receive as the court ſhould order, and their keepers commanded to certify the cauſes of their detainer; no cauſe was certified, but that they were detained by your majeſty's ſpecial command, ſignified by the lords of your privy council, and yet were returned back

back to ſeveral priſons without being charged with any thing to which they might anſwer according to law.

And whereas of late great companies of ſoldiers and mariners have been diſperſed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants againſt their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houſes, and there to ſuffer them to ſojourn, againſt the laws and cuſtoms of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people.

And whereas alſo by authority of parliament in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of king Edward III. it is declared and enacted, that no man ſhould be fore-judged of life or limb, againſt the form of the great charter, and the laws of the land, and by the ſaid great charter, and other the laws and ſtatutes of this your realm, no man ought to be adjudged to death, but by the laws eſtabliſhed in this your realm, either by the cuſtoms of the ſame realm or by acts of parliament: and whereas no offender of what kind ſoever is exempted from the proceedings to be uſed, and puniſhments to be inflicted by the laws and ſtatutes of this your realm; nevertheleſs of late time, divers commiſſions under your majeſty's great ſeal have iſſued forth, by which certain perſons have been aſſigned and appointed commiſſioners, with power and authority to proceed within the land, according to the juſtice of martial law againſt ſuch ſoldiers, and mariners, or other diſſolute perſons joining with them, as ſhould commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or miſdemeanor, whatſoever, and by ſuch ſummary courſe and order as is agreeable to martial law, and as is uſed in armies in time of war, to proceed to the trial and condemnation of ſuch offenders, and them to cauſe to be executed and put to death according to the law martial.

By pretext whereof ſome of your majeſty's ſubjects

have been by ſome of the ſaid commiſſioners put to death; when and where, if by the laws and ſtatutes of the land, they had deſerved death, by the ſame laws and ſtatutes alſo they might, and by no other ought to have been judged and executed.

And alſo ſundry grievous offenders by colour thereof, claiming an exemption, have eſcaped the puniſhments due to them by the laws and ſtatutes of this your realm, by reaſon that divers of your officers and miniſters of juſtice have unjuſtly refuſed or forborne to proceed againſt ſuch offenders according to the ſame laws and ſtatutes, upon pretence that the ſaid offenders were puniſhable only by martial laws and by authority of ſuch commiſſion as aforeſaid; which commiſſion and all others of like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the ſaid laws and ſtatutes of this your realm.

They do therefore humbly pray your moſt excellent majeſty that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or ſuch like charge, without common conſent by act of parliament; and that none be called to make anſwer, or take ſuch oath, or to give attendance, or be confined, or otherwiſe moleſted or diſquieted concerning the ſame, or for refuſal thereof: and that no freeman in any ſuch manner, as is beforementioned, be impriſoned or detained: and that your majeſty would be pleaſed to remove the ſaid ſoldiers and mariners, and that your people may not be ſo burthened in the time to come: and that the aforeſaid commiſſions for proceeding by martial law may be revoked and annulled; and that hereafter no commiſſions, of like nature, may iſſue forth to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to be executed as aforeſaid, leſt by colour of them any of your majeſty's ſubjects be deſtroyed or put to death, contrary to the laws and franchiſes of the land.

All

All which they moſt humbly pray of your moſt excellent majeſty, as their rights and liberties, according to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm; and that your majeſty would alſo vouchſafe to declare, that the awards, doings, and proceedings to the prejudice of your people in any of the premiſes, ſhall not be drawn hereafter into conſequence or example: and that your majeſty would be alſo graciouſly pleaſed, for the further comfort and ſafety of your people, to declare your royal will and pleaſure, that in the things aforeſaid, all your officers and miniſters ſhall ſerve you according to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, as they tender the honour of your majeſty and the proſperity of this kingdom.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

WHEREAS the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, aſſembled at Weſtminſter, lawfully, fully, and freely repreſenting all the eſtates of the people of this realm, did, upon the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred eighty-eight, preſent unto their majeſties, then called and known by the name and ſtyle of William and Mary, prince and princeſs of Orange, being preſent in their proper perſons, a certain declaration in writing, made by the ſaid lords and commons, in the words following, viz.

Whereas the late king James the ſecond, by the aſſiſtance of divers evil counſellors, judges, and miniſters employed by him, did endeavour to ſubvert and extirpate the Proteſtant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom;

1. By aſſuming and exerciſing a power of diſpenſing with and ſuſpending of laws, and the execution of laws, without the conſent of Parliament.

2. By committing and proſecuting divers worthy prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excuſed from concurring to the ſaid aſſumed power.

3. By iſſuing and cauſing to be executed a commiſſion under the great ſeal, for erecting a court called, *The Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.*

4. By levying money for and to the uſe of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, for other time, and in other manner than the ſame was granted by parliament.

5. By raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army within this kingdom in time of peace, without conſent of parliament, and quartering ſoldiers contrary to law.

6. By cauſing ſeveral good ſubjects, being Proteſtants,

to

to be diſarmed at the ſame time, when Papiſts were both armed and employed, contrary to law.

7. By violating the freedom of election of members to ſerve in parliament.

8. By proſecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for matters and cauſes cognizable only in parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courſes.

9. And whereas of late years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified perſons, have been returned and ſerved on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high treaſon, which were not freeholders.

10. And exceſſive bail hath been required of perſons committed in criminal caſes, to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the ſubjects.

11. And exceſſive fines have been impoſed; and illegal and cruel puniſhments inflicted.

12. And ſeveral grants and promiſes made of fines and forfeitures, before any conviction or judgment againſt the perſons upon whom the ſame were to be levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and ſtatutes, and freedom of this realm.

And whereas the ſaid late king James the Second, having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant, his highneſs the prince of Orange (whom it hath pleaſed Almighty God to make the glorious inſtrument of delivering this kingdom from popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and divers principal perſons of the commons) cauſe letters to be written to the lords ſpiritual and temporal, being Proteſtants; and other letters to the ſeveral counties, cities, univerſities, boroughs, and cinque-ports, for chooſing of ſuch perſons to repreſent them, as were of right to be ſent to parliament, to meet and ſit at Weſtminſter upon the two and twentieth day of January, in this year one thouſand ſix hundred eighty and eight, in

order

order to ſuch an eſtabliſhment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties, might not again be in danger of being ſubverted: Upon which letters, elections having been accordingly made,

And thereupon the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, purſuant to their reſpective letters and elections, being now aſſembled in a full and free repreſentative of this nation, taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means for attaining the ends aforeſaid, do, in the firſt place (as their anceſtors in like caſe have uſually done) for the vindicating and aſſerting their ancient rights and liberties, declare,

1. That the pretended power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without conſent of parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended power of diſpenſing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been aſſumed and exerciſed of late, is illegal.

3. That the commiſſion for erecting the late court of commiſſioners for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, and all other commiſſions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious.

4. That levying money for or to the uſe of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the ſame is or ſhall be granted, is illegal.

5. That it is the right of the ſubjects to petition the king, and all commitments and proſecutions for ſuch petitioning are illegal.

6. That the riſing or keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom in time of peace, unleſs it be with conſent of parliament, is againſt law.

7. That the ſubjects which are Proteſtants may have arms for their defence ſuitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.

8. That

8. That election of members of parliament ought to be free.

9. That the freedom of ſpeech, and debates or proceedings in parliament, ought not to be impeached or queſtioned in any court or place out of parliament.

10. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed; nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

11. That jurors ought to be duly impannelled and returned, and jurors which paſs upon men in trials for high treaſon ought to be freeholders.

12. That all grants and promiſes of fines and forfeitures of particular perſons before conviction, are illegal and void.

13. And that for redreſs of all grievances, and for the amending, ſtrengthening, and preſerving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and inſiſt upon all and ſingular the premiſes, as their undoubted rights and liberties; and that no declarations, judgments, doings, or proceedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the ſaid premiſes, ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter into conſequence or example.

To which demand of their rights they are particularly encouraged by the declaration of his highneſs the prince of Orange, as being the only means for obtaining a full redreſs and remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire confidence, That his ſaid highneſs the prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance ſo far advanced by him, and will ſtill preſerve them from the violation of their rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other attempts upon their religion, rights, and liberties.

II. The ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, aſſembled at Weſtminſter, do reſolve, That William and

and Mary prince and princeſs of Orange be, and be declared king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the crown and royal dignity of the ſaid kingdoms and dominions to them the ſaid prince and princeſs during their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them; and that the ſole and full exercise of the regal power be only in, and executed by the ſaid prince of Orange, in the names of the ſaid prince and princeſs, during their joint lives; and after their deceaſes, the ſaid crown and royal dignity of the ſaid kingdoms and dominions to be to the heirs of the body of the ſaid princeſs; and for default of ſuch iſſue to the princeſs Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of ſuch iſſue to the heirs of the body of the ſaid prince of Orange. And the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, do pray the ſaid prince and princeſs to accept the ſame accordingly.

III. And that the oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all perſons of whom the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy might be required by law, inſtead of them; and that the ſaid oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy be abrogated.

I *A. B.* do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to their majeſties king William and Queen Mary:

So help me God.

I *A. B.* do ſwear, that I do from my heart abhor, deteſt, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and poſition, *That princes excommunicated or deprived by the pope, or any authority of the ſee of* Rome, *may be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or any other whatſoever.* And I do declare, that no foreign prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any juriſdiction, power,

power, ſuperiority, pre-eminence, or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, within this realm:

So help me God.

IV. Upon which their ſaid majeſties did accept the crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the reſolution and deſire of the ſaid lords and commons contained in the ſaid declaration.

V. And thereupon their majeſties were pleaſed, that the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, being the two houſes of parliament, ſhould continue to ſit, and with their majeſties royal concurrence make effectual proviſion for the ſettlements of the religion, laws and liberties of this kingdom, ſo that the ſame for the future might not be in danger again of being ſubverted; to which the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, did agree and proceed to act accordingly.

VI. Now in purſuance of the premiſes, the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, for the ratifying, confirming and eſtabliſhing the ſaid declaration, and the articles, clauſes, matters, and things, therein contained, by the force of a law made in due form by authority of parliament, do pray that it may be declared and enacted, that all and ſingular the rights and liberties aſſerted and claimed in the ſaid declaration, are the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom, and ſo ſhall be eſteemed, allowed, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be, and that all and every the particulars aforeſaid ſhall be firmly and ſtrictly holden and obſerved, as they are expreſſed in the ſaid declaration; and all officers and miniſters whatſoever ſhall ſerve their majeſties and their ſucceſſors according to the ſame in all times to come.

VII. And the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons,

commons, ſeriouſly conſidering how it hath pleaſed almighty God, in his marvellous providence, and merciful goodneſs to this nation, to provide and preſerve their ſaid majeſties royal perſons moſt happily to reign over us upon the throne of their anceſtors, for which they render unto him, from the bottom of their hearts, their humbleſt thanks and praiſes, do truly, firmly, aſſuredly, and in the ſincerity of their hearts think, and do hereby recognize, acknowledge and declare, that king James the ſecond, having abdicated the government, and their majeſties having accepted the crown and royal dignity as aforeſaid, their ſaid majeſties did become, were, are, and of right ought to be, by the laws of this realm, our ſovereign liege lord and lady, king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, in and to whoſe princely perſons the royal ſtate, crown, and dignity of the ſaid realms, with all honours, ſtiles, titles, regalities, prerogatives, powers, juriſdictions, and authorities to the ſame belonging and appertaining, are moſt fully, rightfully, and intirely inveſted and incorporated, united and annexed.

VIII. And for preventing all queſtions and diviſions in this realm, by reaſon of any pretended titles to the crown, and for preſerving a certainty in the ſucceſſion thereof, in and upon which the unity, peace, tranquillity, and ſafety of this nation doth, under God, wholly conſiſt and depend, the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, do beſeech their majeſties that it may be enacted, eſtabliſhed, and declared, that the crown and regal government of the ſaid kingdoms and dominions, with all and ſingular the premiſes thereunto belonging and appertaining, ſhall be and continue to their ſaid majeſties, and the ſurvivor of them, during their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them: And that the intire, perfect, and full exerciſe of the regal power and government be only in, and

and executed by, his majeſty, in the names of both their majeſties during their joint lives; and after their deceaſes the ſaid crown and premiſes ſhall be and remain to the heirs of the body of her majeſty; and for default of ſuch iſſue, to her royal highneſs the princeſs Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and for default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs of the body of his ſaid majeſty: And thereunto the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, do, in the name of all the people aforeſaid, moſt humbly and faithfully ſubmit themſelves, their heirs and poſterities, for ever; and do faithfully promiſe, that they will ſtand to, maintain, and defend their ſaid majeſties, and alſo the limitation and ſucceſſion of the crown herein ſpecified and contained, to the utmoſt of their powers, with their lives and eſtates, againſt all perſons whatſoever, that ſhall attempt any thing to the contrary.

IX. And whereas it hath been found by experience, that it is inconſiſtent with the ſafety and welfare of this proteſtant kingdom, to be governed by a popiſh prince, or by any king or queen marrying a papiſt, the ſaid lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, do, further pray that it may be enacted, that all and every perſon and perſons that is, are, or ſhall be reconciled to, or ſhall hold communion with, the ſee or church of Rome, or ſhall profeſs the popiſh religion, or ſhall marry a papiſt, ſhall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the crown and government of this realm, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the ſame, or to have, uſe, or exerciſe any regal power, authority, or juriſdiction within the ſame: and in all or every ſuch caſe or caſes the people of theſe realms ſhall be, and are hereby abſolved of their allegiance: and the ſame crown and government ſhall from time to time deſcend to, and be enjoyed by, ſuch perſon or perſons, being proteſtants, as ſhould have inherited and enjoyed the

ſame, in caſe the ſaid perſon or perſons ſo reconciled, holding communion, or profeſſing, or marrying as aforeſaid, were naturally dead.

X. And that every king and queen of this realm, who at any time hereafter ſhall come to and ſucceed in the imperial crown of this kingdom, ſhall, on the firſt day of the meeting of the firſt parliament, next after his or her coming to the crown, ſitting in his or her throne in the houſe of peers, in the preſence of the lords and commons therein aſſembled, or at his or her coronation, before ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall adminiſter the coronation oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the ſaid oath (which ſhall firſt happen) make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the ſtatute made in the thirtieth year of the reign of king Charles the ſecond, intituled, *An act for the more effectual preſerving the King's perſon and government, by diſabling papiſts from ſitting in either houſe of parliament.* But if it ſhall happen, that ſuch king or queen, upon his or her ſucceſſion to the crown of this realm, ſhall be under the age of twelve years, then every ſuch king or queen ſhall make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the ſaid declaration at his or her coronation, on the firſt day of the meeting of the firſt parliament as aforeſaid, which ſhall firſt happen after ſuch king or queen ſhall have attained the ſaid age of twelve years.

XI. All which their majeſties are contented and pleaſed ſhall be declared, enacted, and eſtabliſhed by authority of this preſent parliament, and ſhall ſtand, remain, and be the law of this realm for ever; and the ſame are by their ſaid majeſties, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, declared, enacted, and eſtabliſhed accordingly.

XII. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after this preſent ſeſſion

of

of parliament, no diſpenſation by *non obſtante* of or to any ſtatute, or any part thereof, ſhall be allowed, but that the ſame ſhall be held void and of no effect, except a diſpenſation to be allowed of in ſuch ſtatute, and except in ſuch caſes as ſhall be ſpecially provided for by one or more bill or bills to be paſſed during this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

XIII. Provided that no charter, or grant, or pardon, granted before the three and twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred eighty-nine, ſhall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this act, but that the ſame ſhall be and remain of the ſame force and effect in law, and no other than as if this act had never been made.

MAGNA CHARTA.

THE GREAT CHARTER OF KING JOHN; A TRUE COPY FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, prevosts, ministers, and all his bailiffs and his lieges, greeting. Know ye, that we by the grace of God, and for the saving of our soul, and the souls of all our ancestors, and of our heirs, and for the honour of God, and the safety of the holy church, and for the amendment of our government, by the advice of our honoured fathers, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and cardinal of Rome; Henry, archbishop of Dublin; William, bishop of London; Peter, bishop of Winchester; Jocelin, bishop of Bath; Hugh, bishop of Lincoln: Walter, bishop of Worcester; William, bishop of Chester; Benedict bishop of Rochester, and master Pandulph, sub-deacon of our lord the apostle; and of our friend brother Anner, master of the order of knights templars in England; and by the advice of our barons, William, earl marshal, earl of Pembroke; William, earl of Salisbury, William, earl of Warren; William, earl of Arundel, Alan of Galloway, constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz-Gerard, Peter Fitz-Herbert, Tomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip d'Aubene, Robert de Ropelee, John Marshal, and John Fitz-Hugh, and by the advice of other lieges.

Have in the first place granted to God, and confirmed by this our present charter, for us and for our heirs for ever, That the churches of England shall be free, and shall enjoy their rights and franchises entirely and fully and this our purpose is, that it be observed, as may appear by our having granted, of our mere and free will, that elections

lections ſhould be free (which is reputed to be a very great and very neceſſary privilege of the churches of England) before the difference aroſe betwixt us and our barons, and by our having confirmed the ſame by our charter, and by our having procured it moreover to be confirmed by our lord the apoſtle Innocent the third. Which privilege we will maintain; and our will is, that the ſame be faithfully maintained by our heirs for ever.

We have alſo granted to all the freemen of our kingdom, for us and for our heirs for ever, all the liberties hereafter mentioned, to have and hold to them and their heirs of us and our heirs. If any of our earls, our barons, or others that hold of us in chief by knight-ſervice, die, and at the time of his death his heir be of full age, and relief be due, he ſhall have his inheritance by the antient relief; to wit, the heir or heirs of an earl, for an entire earldom, C. pounds; the heir or heirs of a baron, for an entire barony, C. marks; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knight's fee, C. ſhillings at moſt; and where leſs is due, leſs ſhall be paid, according to the antient cuſtoms of the ſeveral tenures.

If the heirs of any ſuch be within and in ward, they ſhall have their inheritance when they come of age without relief, and without fine.

The guardians of the land of ſuch heirs being within age, ſhall take nothing out of the land of the heirs, but only the reaſonable profits, reaſonable cuſtoms, and reaſonable ſervices, and that without making deſtruction or waſte of men or goods.

And if we ſhall have committed the cuſtody of the land of any ſuch heir to a ſheriff, or any other who is to account to us for the profits of the land, and that ſuch committee make deſtruction or waſte, we will take of him amends, and the land ſhall be committed to two lawful and good men of that fee, who ſhall account for the profits to us, or to ſuch as ſhall we appoint.

And

And if we ſhall give or ſell to any perſon the cuſtody of the lands of any ſuch heir, and ſuch donee or vendee make deſtruction or waſte, he ſhall loſe the cuſtody, and it ſhall be committed to two lawful, ſage, and good men, who ſhall account to us for the ſame, as aforeſaid.

And the guardian, whilſt he has cuſtody of the heirs land, ſhall maintain the houſes, ponds, parks, pools, mills, and other appurtenances to the land, out of the profits of the land itſelf; and ſhall reſtore to the heir, when he ſhall be of full age, his land well ſtocked with ploughs, barns, and the like, as it was when he received it, and as the profits will reaſonably afford.

Heirs ſhall be married without diſparagement; inſomuch, that before the marriage be contracted, the perſons that are next of kin to the heir be made acquainted with it.

A widow after the death of her huſband, ſhall preſently and without oppreſſion, have her marriage and her inheritance; nor ſhall give any thing for her marriage, nor for her dower, nor for her inheritance, which ſhe and her huſband were ſeized of the day of her huſband's death, and ſhe ſhall remain in her huſband's houſe forty days after his death; within which time her dower ſhall be aſſigned her.

No widow ſhall be compelled to marry if ſhe be deſirous to live ſingle, provided ſhe give ſecurity not to marry without our leave, if ſhe holds of us, or without the lords leave of whom ſhe holds, if ſhe holds of any other.

We nor our bailiffs will not ſeize the lands or rents of a debtor for any debt ſo long as his goods are ſufficient to pay the debt: nor ſhall the pledges be diſtrained upon, whilſt the principal debtor is able to pay the debt. But if the principal debtor have not wherewith to pay the debt, the pledges ſhall anſwer for it: and if they will, they ſhall have the land rents of the debtor till they have received the debt which they paid for him, if the principal

debtor

debtor cannot ſhew that he is quit againſt his pledges.

If any perſons have borrowed money of Jews, more or leſs, and die before they have paid the debt, the debt ſhall not grow whilſt the heir is under age; and if ſuch debt becomes due to us, we will take no more than the goods expreſſed in deed.

And if any die, and owe a debt to the Jews, his wife ſhall have her dower, and ſhall be charged with no part of the debt; and if the children of the deceaſed perſon be within age, their reaſonable chovers ſhall be provided them, according to the value of the eſtate which their anceſtor had; and the debt ſhall be paid out of the reſidue, ſaving the ſervices due to the lord. In like manner ſhall it be done in caſes of debts owing to other perſons that are not Jews.

We will impoſe no eſcuage* nor aids within our realm, but by the common council of our realm, except for our ranſom, and for making our eldeſt ſon a knight, and for marrying our eldeſt daughter once; and for theſe purpoſes there ſhall but a reaſonable aid be required.

In like manner it ſhall be done within the city of London: and moreover, the city of London ſhall have all her antient cuſtoms and liberties by land and water.

We will moreover and grant, that all other cities, and boroughs, and towns, and ports, have, in all reſpects, their liberties and free cuſtoms.

And as for coming to the common council of the kingdom, and for aſſeſſing aids (except in the three caſes aforeſaid) and as for the aſſeſſing of eſcuage, we will cauſe to be ſummoned the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, and the greater barons, each in particular by our letters; and moreover, we will cauſe to be ſummoned in general, by our ſheriffs, and bailiffs, all that hold of us in chief,

* Taxes for the helmet, or war.

at

at a certain day; to wit, forty days after at leaſt, and at a certain place; and in our ſaid letters we will expreſs the cauſe of the ſummons. And when the ſummons ſhall be ſo made, buſineſs ſhall go on at the day aſſigned, by the advice of ſuch as are preſent, though all that are ſummoned do not appear.

We will not allow for the future, that any take aid of his freemen, but only to ranſom his perſon, to make his eldeſt ſon a knight, and marry his eldeſt daughter once; and for theſe purpoſes there ſhall but a reaſonable aid be given.

None ſhall be diſtrained to do great ſervice for a knight's fee, or for any other frank-tenement than what is due by his tenure.

Common pleas ſhall not follow our court, but ſhall be held in a certain place.

Recognizances of *novel diſſeſin*, *mordanceſter*, and *darrein preſentment*, ſhall be taken no where but in their proper counties, and in this manner: We, or our chief juſtice (if ourſelves be out of the realm) will ſend two juſtices through every county four times a year, who, with four knights of every county, to be choſen by the county, ſhall take the ſaid aſſizes in the county, at a day when the county-court is held, and in a certain place: and if the ſaid aſſizes cannot be taken upon that day, ſo many knights and free tenants of them that were preſent in the county-court that day, ſhall ſtay, as may give a good judgment, according as the concern may be greater or leſs.

A freemen ſhall not be amerced for a little offence, but according to the manner of his offence, ſaving his coſtenement; and ſo a merchant ſaving his merchandize; and a villain in like manner ſhall be amerced, ſaving his wainage, if he fall into our mercy: and none of the ſaid amercements ſhall be aſſeered, but by oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

An

An earl and a baron shall not be amerced but by their peers, and according to the manner of their offence.

No clerk shall be amerced but according to his lay-fee, and in like manner as others aforesaid, and not according to the quantity of his church living.

No mills nor any man shall be distrained to make bridges over rivers, but where they antiently have, and of right ought to make them.

No sheriffs, constables, coroners, nor other our bailiffs, shall hold the pleas of our crown.

All counties, hundreds, wapentakes and tithings, shall be at the antient farms, without being raised, except our own demesne manors.

If any that hold of us a lay-fee die, and our sheriffs, or other our bailiffs shew our letters patents of summons for a debt which the deceased owed to us, our sheriff or bailiff may well attach and inventory the goods of the dead, which shall be found upon his lay-fee, to the value of the debt which the deceased owed to us, by the view of lawful men, yet so as nothing be removed till such time as the debt which shall be found to be due to us, be paid; and the residue shall go to the executors to perform the testament of the dead: and if nothing be owing to us, all his goods shall go to the use of the dead, saving to his wife and children their reasonable parts.

If any freemen die intestate, his goods shall be divided by the hands of his next kindred and friends by the view of holy church, saving to every one their debts which the dead owed them.

None of our constables, nor other our bailiffs shall take the corn, nor other the goods of any person without paying for the same presently, unless he have time given him by consent of the vendor.

Our constables shall distrain no man who holds by knight-service, to give money for castle-guard if he has performed

formed it himſelf in proper perſon, or by another good man, if he could not perform it himſelf for ſome reaſonable cauſe: and if we lead him, or ſend him into the army, he ſhall be diſcharged of caſtle-guard for ſo long time as he ſhall be with us in the army.

Our ſheriffs, our bailiffs, or others, ſhall not take the horſes nor carts of any freeman to make carriage, but by leave of ſuch freeman.

Neither ourſelves nor our bailiffs ſhall take another man's wood for our caſtles, or other occaſions, but by his leave whoſe wood it is.

We will hold the lands of ſuch as ſhall be convicted of felony but an year and a day, and then we will reſtore them to the lords of the fees.

All wears ſhall, from this time forward, be wholly taken away in Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the ſea-coaſt.

The writ called Precipe henceforth ſhall be made to none out of any tenement, whereby a freeman may loſe his court.

One meaſure of wine ſhall be uſed throughout our kingdom, and one meaſure of ale, and one meaſure of corn, to wit, the London quart. And there ſhall be one breadth of dyed cloths, ruſſets and haubergets, to wit, two ells within the liſts; as concerning weights, it ſhall be in like manner as of meaſures.

Nothing ſhall be given or taken henceforth for a writ of inquiſition of life or member, but it ſhall be granted freely and ſhall not be denied.

If any hold of us by fee-farm, or by ſoccage, and hold likewiſe land of others by knight-ſervice, we will not have the cuſtody of the heir, nor of the land which is of the fee of another, by reaſon of ſuch fee-farm, ſoccage, or burgage, unleſs ſuch fee-farm owe knight-ſervice.

We

We will not have the wardship of the heir, nor of the land of any perſon, which he holds of another by knight-ſervice, by reaſon of any petit ſerjeantry by which he holds of us, as by the ſervice of giving us arrows, knives, or ſuch like.

No bailiff for the time to come ſhall put any man to his law upon his bare word, without good witneſſes produced.

No freeman ſhall be taken, nor impriſoned, nor diſſeized, nor out-lawed, nor exiled, nor deſtroyed in any manner; nor will we paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

We will ſell to none, we will deny nor delay to none right and juſtice.

All merchants may, with ſafety and ſecurity, go out of England, and come into England, and ſtay, and paſs through England by land and water, to buy and ſell without any evil tolls, paying the antient and rightful duties, except in time of war; and then they that are of the country with whom we are at war, and are found here at the beginning of the war, ſhall be attached, but without injury to their bodies or goods, till it be known to us or to our chief juſtice, how our merchants are entreated which are found in our enemies' country; and if our's be ſafe there, they ſhall be ſafe in our land.

It ſhall be lawful for all men in time to come, to go out of our kingdom, and to return ſafely and ſecurely by land and by water, ſaving their faith due to us, except it be in time of war for ſome ſhort time for the profit of the realm. But out of this article are excepted perſons in priſon, perſons out-lawed, according to the law of the land, and perſons of the country with whom we are at war. Concerning merchants, what is above-ſaid ſhall hold as to them.

If

If any hold of any eſcheat, as of the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boloin, Lancaſter, or other eſcheats which are in our land, and are baronies, and die, his heir ſhall owe to us no other relief, nor do us any other ſervice, than was due to the baron of ſuch barony when it was in his hand; and we will hold the ſame in like manner as the baron held it.

Men that dwell out of the foreſt, ſhall not appear before our juſtices of the foreſt by common ſummons, unleſs they be in ſuit themſelves, or bail for others who are attached for the foreſt.

We will not make ſheriffs, juſtices, nor bailiffs, but of ſuch as know the law of the land, and will keep it.

All that have founded abbies, whereof they have charters from the kings of England, or antient tenure, ſhall have the cuſtody thereof whilſt they are vacant, as they ought to have.

All the foreſts that have been afforeſted in our time, ſhall inſtantly be diſafforeſted; in like manner doth of rivers, that in our time and by us have been put in defence.

All evil cuſtoms of foreſts and warrens, and of foreſts and warreners, ſheriffs and their miniſters, of rivers and of guarding them, ſhall forthwith be enquired of in every county by twelve knights ſworn of the ſame county, who muſt be choſen by the good men of the ſame county. And within forty days after they have made ſuch inquiſition, the ſaid evil cuſtoms ſhall be utterly aboliſhed by thoſe ſame knights, ſo as never to be revived; provided they be firſt made known to us, or to our chief juſtice if we be out of the realm.

We will, forthwith, reſtore all the hoſtages, and all the deeds which have been delivered to us by the Engliſh, for ſurety of the peace, or of faithful ſervice.

We will wholly put out of bailiffwicks, the kindred of Gerard

Gerard de Atios, so that from henceforth they shall not have a bailiffwick in England; and Engeland de Cigoigni, Peron, Guyon, Andrew de Chanceas, Gyon de Cygoigni, Geffry de Martingi and his brothers, Philip, Mark and his brothers, Geffry his nephew, and all their train. And presently after the peace shall be performed, we will put out of the realm all knights, foreigners, slingers, serjeants and soldiers, who came with horse or arms to the nuisance of the realm.

If any be disseized or esloined by us, without lawful judgment of his peers, of lands, chattels, franchises, or of any right, we will, forthwith, restore the same; and if any difference arise upon it, it shall be determined by the judgment of the five and twenty barons, of whom mention is made hereafter in the security for the peace.

As to all things whereof any have been disseized, or esloined without lawful judgment of their peers, by King Henry our father, or by King Richard our brother, which we have in our hands, or which any other has, to whom we are bound to warrant the same; we will have respite to the common term of them that are crossed for the holy land, except such things for which suits are commenced, or inquest taken by our order before we took upon us the cross. And if we return from the pilgrimage, or perhaps forbear going, we will do full right therein. The same respite we will have, and the same right we will do in manner aforesaid, as to the disafforesting of forests, or letting them remain forests, which the Kings Henry our father, or Richard our brother have afforested; and as to the custodies of lands which are of the fee of other persons, which we have held till now by reason of other men's fees, who held of us by knight-service; and of abbies that are founded in other men's fees, in which the lords of the fees claim a right; and when we shall be returned from our pilgrimage, or if we forbear going,

we will immediately do full right to all that ſhall complain.

None ſhall be taken nor impriſoned upon the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other than her huſband.

All the fines and all the amercements that are impoſed for our uſe, wrongfully and contrary to the law of the land, ſhall be pardoned; or elſe they ſhall be determined by the judgment of the five and twenty barons, of whom hereafter, or by the judgment of the greater number of them that ſhall be preſent, or before Stephen, archbiſhop of Canterbury, if he can be there, and thoſe that he ſhall call to him; and if he cannot be preſent, matters ſhall proceed notwithſtanding, without him; ſo always, that if one or more of the ſaid five and twenty barons be concerned in any ſuch complaint, they ſhall not give judgment thereupon, but others choſen and ſworn ſhall be put in their room to act in their ſtead, by the reſidue of the ſaid five and twenty barons.

If we have diſſeized or eſloined any Welchmen of land, franchiſes, or of other things, without lawful judgments of their peers, in England or in Wales, they ſhall, forthwith, be reſtored unto them; and if ſuits ariſe thereupon, right ſhall be done them in the Marches by the judgment of their peers; of Engliſh tenements according to the law of England, and of tenements in Wales according to the law of Wales: and tenements in the Marches according to the law of the Marches: and in like manner ſhall the Welch do to us and our ſubjects.

As for all ſuch things, whereof any Welchmen have been diſſeized or eſloined, without lawful judgment of their peers, by King Henry our father, or by King Richard our brother, which we have in our hands, or which any others have, to whom we are bound to warrant the ſame, we will have reſpite till the common term be expired

pired of all that croſſed themſelves for the holy land, thoſe things excepted whereupon ſuits were commenced, or inqueſts taken by our order before we took upon us the croſs; and when we ſhall return from our pilgrimage, or if, peradventure, we forbear going, we will preſently cauſe full right to be done therein, according to the laws of Wales, and before the ſaid parties.

We will forthwith reſtore the ſon of Lewelyn, and all the hoſtages of Wales, and the deeds that have been delivered to us for the ſecurity of the peace.

We will deal with Alexander, King of Scotland, as to the reſtoring him his ſuitors and his hoſtages, his franchiſes and rights, as we do with our other barons of England, unleſs it ought to be otherwiſe by virtue of the charters which we have of his father William, late King of Scotland; and this to be by the judgment of his peers in our court.

All theſe cuſtoms and franchiſes aforeſaid, which we have granted to be kept in our kingdom, ſo far forth as we are concerned, towards our men, all perſons of the kingdom, clerks and lay, muſt obſerve for their parts towards their men.

And, whereas, we have granted all theſe things for God's ſake, and for the amendment of our government, and for the better compromiſing the diſcord ariſen betwixt us and our barons; we, willing that the ſame be firmly held and eſtabliſhed for ever, do make and grant to our barons the ſecurity underwritten; to wit, That the barons ſhall chuſe five and twenty barons of the realm, whom they liſt, who ſhall, to their utmoſt power, keep and hold, and cauſe to be kept, the peace and liberties which we have granted and confirmed by this our preſent charter; inſomuch, that if we, or our bailiff, or any of our miniſters, act contrary to the ſame in any thing, againſt any perſons, or offend againſt any article of this

peace and ſecurity, and ſuch our miſcarriage be ſhewn to four barons of the ſaid five and twenty, thoſe four barons ſhall come to us, or to our juſtice, if we be out of the realm, and ſhew us our miſcarriage, and require us to amend the ſame without delay; and if we do not amend it, or if we be out of the realm, our juſtice do not amend it within forty days after the ſame is ſhewn to us, or to our juſtice if we be out of the realm, *then the ſaid four barons ſhall report the ſame to the reſidue of the ſaid five and twenty barons; and then thoſe five and twenty barons, with the commonalty of England, may diſtreſs us by all the ways they can; to wit, by ſeizing on our caſtles, lands, and poſſeſſions, and by what other means they can, till it be amended, as they ſhall adjudge; ſaving our own perſon, the perſon of our Queen, and the perſons of our children:* and when it is amended, they ſhall be ſubject to us as before. And whoever of the realm will, may ſwear, that for the performance of theſe things he will obey the commands of the ſaid five and twenty barons, and that, together with them, he will diſtreſs us to his power; and we will give public and free leave to ſwear to all that will ſwear, and will never hinder any one; and for all perſons of the realm, that of their own accord will ſwear to the ſaid five and twenty barons to diſtreſs us, we will iſſue our precept, commanding them to ſwear as aforeſaid.

And if any of the ſaid five and twenty barons die, or go out of the realm, or be any way hindered from acting as aforeſaid, the reſidue of the ſaid five and twenty barons ſhall chuſe another in his room, according to their diſcretion, who ſhall ſwear as the others do.

And as to all things which the ſaid five and twenty barons are to do, if, peradventure, they be not all preſent, or cannot agree, or in caſe any of thoſe that are ſummoned cannot or will not come, whatever ſhall be determined

ed by the greater number of them that are preſent, ſhall be good and valid, as if all had been preſent.

And the ſaid five and twenty barons ſhall ſwear, that they will faithfully obſerve all the matters aforeſaid, and cauſe them to be obſerved to their power.

And we will not obtain of any one for ourſelves, or for any other, anything whereby any of theſe conceſſions, or of theſe liberties may be revoked or annihilated; and if any ſuch thing be obtained, it ſhall be null and void, nor ſhall ever be made uſe of by ourſelves or any other.

And all ill-will, diſdain, and rancour, which has been between us and our ſubjects of the clergy and laity ſince the ſaid diſcord began, we do fully releaſe and pardon to them all. And moreover, all treſpaſſes that have been committed by occaſion of the ſaid diſcord ſince Eaſter, in the ſixteenth of our reign, to the reſtoring of the peace, we have fully releaſed to all clerks and laymen; and ſo far as in us lies we have fully pardoned them: And further, we have cauſed letters patent to be made to them in teſtimony hereof, witneſſed by Stephen, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry, archbiſhop of Dublin, and by the aforeſaid biſhops, and by Mr. Pandulphus, upon this ſecurity and theſe conceſſions. Whereby, we will and ſtrictly command, that the church of England be free, and enjoy all the ſaid liberties, and rights, and grants, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely to them and their heirs, in all things, in all places, and for ever as aforeſaid. And we and our barons have ſworn that all things above written, ſhall be kept on our parts, in good faith, without ill deſign. The witneſſes are the perſons above-named and many others.

This charter was given at the meadow called Running-Mead, betwixt Windſor and Staines, the fifteenth day of June, in the ſeventeenth year of our reign.

John, by the grace of God, King of England, to the ſheriff of Hampſhire, and to the twelve that are choſen in that county, to enquire of, and put away, the evil cuſtoms of the ſheriffs and of their miniſters, of foreſts and foreſters, of warrens and warreners, of rivers, and of guarding them, greeting. We command you, that without delay, you ſeize into our hand, the lands and tenements, and the goods of all thoſe of the county of Southampton, that will not ſwear to the ſaid five and twenty barons, according to the form expreſſed in our charter liberties, or to ſuch as they ſhall have thereunto appointed; and if they will not ſwear preſently, at the end of fifteen days after their lands, and tenements, and chattles are ſeized into our hands, that ye ſell all their goods, and keep ſafely the money that ye ſhall receive for the ſame, to be employed for the relief of the holy land of Jeruſalem; and that ye keep their lands and tenements in our hands till they have ſworn, or that Stephen, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and barons of our kingdom have given judgment thereupon. In witneſs whereof, we direct unto you theſe our letters patent. Witneſs ourſelf: at Odibam, the ſeven and twentieth day of June, in the ſeventeenth year of our reign.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF HIS THE KINGS DUTIES TOWARDS HIS SUBJECTS,

IN THIS ARTICLE, THE CORONATION OATH IS CONTAINED. FROM BLACKSTONE.

I PROCEED next to the duties, incumbent on the King by our conſtitution; in conſideration of which duties his dignity and perogative are eſtabliſhed by the laws of the land; it being a maxim in the law, that protection and ſubjection are reciprocal. And theſe reciprocal duties are what, I apprehend, were meant by the convention in 1688, when they declared that king James had broken the *originál contract* between king and people. But, however as the terms of that original contract were in ſome meaſure diſputed, being alleged to exiſt principally in theory, and to be only deducible by reaſon and the rules of natural law; in which deduction different underſtandings might very conſiderably differ; it was, after the revolution, judged proper to declare theſe duties expreſsly, and to reduce that contract to a plain certainty. So that, whatever doubts might be formerly raiſed by weak and ſcrupnlous minds about the exiſtence of ſuch an original contract, they muſt now entirely ceaſe; eſpecially with regard to every prince, who had reigned ſince the year 1688.

The principal duty of the king is, to govern his people according to law. *Nec regibus infinita aut libera poteſtas*, was the conſtitution of our German anceſtors on the continent. And this is not only conſonant to the principles of nature, of liberty, of reaſon, and of ſociety, but has always been eſteemed an expreſs part of the common law of England, even when the prerogative was at the higheſt. " The king," ſaith Bracton, who wrote under Henry

Henry III, " ought not be ſubject to man, but to God; and the law; for the law maketh the king. Let the king therefore render to the law, what the law has inveſted in him with regard to others; dominion and power: for he is not truly king, where will and pleaſure rule, and not the law." And again, the " king alſo hath a ſuperior namely God, and alſo the law by which he made a king*." Thus Bracton and Forteſcue alſo, having firſt well diſtinguiſhed between a monarchy abſolutely and deſpotically regal, which is introduced by conqueſt and violence, and a political or civil monarchy, which ariſes from mutual conſent; (of which laſt ſpecies he aſſerts the government of England to be) immediately lays it down as a principle that " the king of England muſt rule his people according to the decrees of the laws thereof: inſomuch that he is bound by an oath at his corronation to the obſervance and keeping of his own laws." But to obviate all doubts and difficulties concerning this matter, it is expreſsly declared by ſtat. 12 and 13 W. III. c. 2. " that the laws of England are the birthright of the people thereof; and all the kings and queens who ſhall aſcend the throne of this realm ought to adminiſter the government of the ſame, according to the ſaid laws; and all their officers and miniſters ought to ſerve them reſpectively according to the ſame: and therefore all the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, for

* This is alſo a well and ſtrongly expreſſed in the year-books: *La ley eſt le plus haute inheritance que le roy ad, car par la ley il meme et touts ſes ſujets ſont rules, et ſi le ley ne fuit, nul roi, et nul inheritance ſera.*—19 Hen. VI, 63.

In Engliſh: The law is the higheſt inheritance which the king has; for by the law he himſelf and all his ſubjects are governed, and if there were no law, there would be neither king nor inheritance.

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ſecuring the eſtabliſhed religion, and the rights and liberties of the people thereof, and all other laws and ſtatutes of the ſame now in force, are ratified and confirmed accordingly."

And, as the terms of the original contract between king and people, theſe I apprehend to be now couched in the coronation oath, which by the ſtatute 1 W. & M. ſt. 1. c. 6. is to be adminiſtered to every king and queen who ſhall ſucceed to the imperial crown of theſe realms, by one of the archbiſhops or biſhops of the realm, in the preſence of all the people, who on their parts do reciprocally take the oath of allegiance to the crown. This coronation oath is conceived in the following terms:

"*The archbiſhop or biſhop ſhall ſay*, Will you ſolemnly promiſe and ſwear to govern the people of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the ſtatutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and cuſtoms of the ſame? The *king or queen ſhall ſay*, I ſolemnly promiſe ſo to do. *Archbiſhop or biſhop*. Will you to the utmoſt of your power cauſe law and juſtice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgements? *King or queen*. I will. *Archbiſhop, or biſhop*. Will you to the utmoſt of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profeſſion of the goſpel, and the proteſtant reformed religion eſtabliſhed by the law? And will you preſerve unto the biſhops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all ſuch rights and privileges as by law do or ſhall appertain

* And it is required both by the bill of rights, 1 W. & M. ſt 2, c. 2 and the act of ſettlement 12 & 13 W. III. c. 2. that every king and queen of the age of twelve years at their coronation, or on the firſt day of the firſt parliament upon the throne in the houſe of peers, (which ſhall firſt happen,) ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe the declaration againſt popery according to the 30 Car. II. ſt. 2. c. 1.

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unto them, or any of them?—*King or Queen.* All this I promiſe to do.—*After this the king or queen, laying his or her hand upon the holy goſpels ſhall ſay,* The things which I have here before promiſed I will perform and keep: ſo help me God: *and then ſhall kiſs the book.*"

This is the form of the coronation oath, as it is now preſcribed by our laws; the principal articles of which appear to be at leaſt as antient as the mirror of juſtices, and even as the time of Bracton: but the wording of it was changed at the revolution, becauſe (as the ſtatute alleges) the oath itſelf had been framed in doubtful words and expreſſions, with relation to antient laws and conſtitutions at this time unknown *. However, in what form ſoever it be conceived, this is moſt indiſputably a funda-

* In the old folio abridgment of the ſtatutes, printed by Lettou and Machlinia in the reign of Edward IV. *(penes me)* there is preſerved a copy of the old coronation oath, which, as the book is extremely ſcarce, I will here tranſcribe: *Ceſt le ſerement que le roy jurre a ſoun coronement: que il gardera et mayntenera lez droitez et lez franchiſez de ſeynt eſgliſe grauntes auncienment dez droitez roys chriſtiens d'Engleterre, et quel gardera toutez ſez terrez honoures et dignites droiturels et franks del corps du roialme d'Engletere en tout maner dentier et ſauz null maner demenuſement, et lez droitez diſpergez dilapidez ou perduz de la corone a ſoun poiair reappeller en launcien eſtate, et quil gardera le peas de ſeynt eſgliſe et al clergie et al people de bon accorde, et quil face faire en toutez ſez judgmentez owel et droit juſtice oue diſcretion et miſericorde, et quil graunteru a tenare lez leyes et cuſtumez du roialme, et a ſoun poiar lez face garder et affirmer que lez gentez du people avout faitez et eſtiez, et les malveys leyz et cuſtumes de tout ouſtera, et ferme peas et eſtablie al people de ſoun roialme en ceo garde eſgardera a ſoun poiair: come Dieu luy aide. (Tit. Sacramentum regis. fol. m. ij.)* Prynne has also given us a copy of the coronation oaths of Richard II. (Signal Loyalty. II. 246.) Edward VI. *(ibid.* 251.) James I. and Charles I. *(ibid.* 269.)

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mental and original expreſs contract; though doubtleſs the duty of protection is impliedly as much incumbent on the ſovereign before coronation as after: in the ſame manner as allegiance to the king becomes the duty of the ſubject immediately on the deſcent of the crown, before he has taken the oath of allegiance, or whether he ever takes it at all. This reciprocal duty of the ſubject will be conſidered in its proper place. At preſent we are only to obſerve, that in the king's part of this original contract are expreſſed all the duties that a monarch can owe to his people, viz. to govern according to law; to execute judgment in mercy; and to maintain the eſtabliſhed religion. And, with reſpect to the latter of theſe three branches, we may farther remark, that by the act of union, 5 Ann. c. 8. two preceding ſtatutes are recited and confirmed; the one of the parliament of Scotland, the other of the parliament of England: which enact; the former, that every king, at his acceſſion, ſhall take and ſubſcribe an oath, to preſerve the proteſtant religion and preſbyterian church government in Scotland; the latter, that at his coronation he ſhall take and ſubſcribe a ſimilar oath, to preſerve the ſettlement of the church of England within England, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick, and the territories thereunto belonging.

CHRONOLOGICAL

A CHRONOLOGICAL ABRIDGMENT OF THE EVENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, from the Month of May 1789 to the preſent Year.

MAY 1789.

4. Proceſſion of the States General to Verſailles.
5. Opening of the States General.
20. The clergy renounce their pecuniary privileges.
23. The nobleſſe renounce their pecuniary privileges.

JUNE.

17. The chamber of the third eſtate conſtitutes itſelf a national aſſembly.
20. Oath taken by the national aſſembly at Verſailles.
27. Total re-union of the three orders.

JULY.

12. Prince Lambeſc attacks the people in the Tuileries.
13. Paris takes arms.
14. Taking of the Baſtile. Death of de Launai, the governor; and of M. de Fleſſelle, prevot du Marchand.
15. Emigration of the princes, and of ſeveral of the principal nobles.
16. La Fayette appointed commander of the national guard, and M. Bailli mayor of Paris.
17. The king goes to the town-houſe at Paris.
22. Murder of Meſſrs. Fouler and Berthier.

AUGUST.

4. Abolition of all privileges.
27. The liberty of the preſs decreed.

OCTOBER.

5. The Pariſian populace repairs to Verſailles.

6. Maſſacer

6. Maſſacre of the life guards. The king and Royal family brought to Paris.
19. Firſt ſitting of the national aſſembly at Paris.

JANUARY, 1790.

12. Decree ordering the diviſion of France into 85 departments.

FEBRUARY.

4. The king makes a viſit to the national aſſembly. The deputies take the civic oath.
20. Death of Joſeph II. emperor of Germany.

MARCH.

8. Decreed that the colonies ſhall form a part of the French empire.
18. The ſale of church lands decreed.

APRIL.

17. Decree for the fabrication of aſſignats.

MAY.

22. Decreed that the right of peace and war belongs to the nation.

JUNE.

19. Suppreſſion of the nobleſſe, of all privileged orders of titles and liveries.

JULY.

14. General confederation.
16. The mutiny of the 5 regiments at Nancy announced to the aſſembly.
31. The mutiny ſuppreſſed.

NOVEMBER.

13. The hotel of M. de Caſtries plundered.

FEBRUARY, 1791.

28. The knights of the poignard ill treated by the national guards at the Tuileries.

MARCH.

28. The monarchical club violently diſperſed by the Pariſian populace.

APRIL.

1. The flagellation of the nuns called *Sœurs Griſes*.
2. Death of Mirabeau.
4. Mirabeau buried in the Pantheon.
18. The people prevent the king's departure for St. Cloud.
19. The king goes to the aſſembly to complain of the violence done him on the preceding day.

MAY.

1. Opening of the barriers; no duties paid any longer in the interior of the kingdom.
1. A civil war in the Comte Venaiſſin.
3. The pope burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal.
31. The total abolition of torture by the aſſembly.

JUNE.

1. Letter from the abbe Raynal to the national aſſembly.
21. The king and royal family eſcape from Paris.
22. They are arreſted at Varennes, except Monſieur and Madame, who eſcape by another route.
25. The king brought back to Paris.

JULY.

1. M. de Bouille's letter to the aſſembly.
11. The remains of Voltaire removed to the Pantheon.
17. The affair of the *Champs de Mars*.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER.

14. The king accepts and signs the constitution.
25. Chamberi taken by the French.
30. Last sitting of the constituent assembly.

OCTOBER.

1. First sitting of the legislative assembly.
17. Massacre at Avignon.

NOVEMBER.

17. Pethion elected mayor of Paris.

DECEMBER.

27. Luckner and Rochambeau made marshals of France.
30. The 40 soldiers of the regiment of Chateaux-vieux set at liberty.

JANUARY, 1792.

16. Decree declaring Monsieur to have forfeited his right to the regency.

FEBRUARY.

7. Riots occasioned by a false report of the king's departure.
15. Insurrection in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine on account of the high price of sugar.

MARCH.

1. Death of Leopold II. emperor of Germany.
10. M. Lessart, minister for foreign affairs, sent prisoner to Orleans.
15. Gustavus III. king of Sweden, wounded by Ankerstroen.
20. M. Roland appointed minister of the home department.

APRIL.

15. Civic entertainment given to the 40 ſoldiers of the regiment of Chateaux-vieux.
20. The king goes to the aſſembly to propoſe a declaration of war againſt the emperor.
29. Rout of the army of Theobald Dillon, and murder of that general at Lille.
30. Retreat of general Biron's army from Mans.

MAY.

6. Deſertion of the regiment of Royal Allemand.
12. Deſertion of the regiment of Berchini.
28. The king forced to diſmiſs his new body guards.
29. M. de Briſſac, their commander, ſent priſoner to Orleans.

JUNE.

8 Decree for the formation of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.
13. Roland, Claviere, and Servan, the patriotic miniſters, diſmiſſed by the king.
20. An immenſe armed mob forces its way into the king's apartments, and inſiſts upon his recalling his miniſters, and ſanctioning ſeveral decrees.
28. M. la Fayette leaves his army in the preſence of the enemy to remonſtrate with the national aſſembly.
30. He returns to his army, and is burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal.

JULY.

4. Decree announcing that the country is in danger.
16. A petition againſt the king ſigned in the *Champ-de-mars*.
30. The Marſeilleſe arrive at Paris.

AUGUST,

AUGUST.

8 Decree paſſed by a majority of 426 againſt 224 in favour of La Fayette.
10. Aſſault and pillage of the Tuileries. The king and royal family take refuge at the hall of the national aſſembly.
12. The patriotic miniſters recalled.
13. The king and royal family ſent to the Temple.
19. Emigration of La Fayette and his ſtaff.
23. Longwi taken by the Pruſſians.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Verdun taken by the French. The maſſacres begin at the priſons.
3. Continuation of the maſſacres.
4. The maſſacres end.
9. Murder of M. de la Rochefoucault.
10. Firſt ſitting of the national convention.
21. Battle of Grand-pre.
29. The Auſtrians begin to bombard Lille. Spires taken by general Cuſtine.

OCTOBER.

2. The Pruſſians begin their retreat.
3. Raiſe the ſiege of Thionville.
7. The Auſtrians raiſe the ſiege of Lille.
13. Verdun retaken by the French.
22. Longwi retaken by the French.
23. Mentz taken by the French.
26. Taking of Frankfort.

NOVEMBER.

7. Battle of Gemappe.
11. Gand taken.
14. Bruſſels taken.
19. Emigration of general Monteſquiou. [DECEM-

DECEMBER, 1792.

11. The king examined at the bar of the convention.
26. The king's ſecond appearance at the bar.

JANUARY, 1793.

6. The king of Pruſſia's manifeſto accuſing the Poles of Jacobiniſm.
16. Louis XVI. condemned by the convention.
19. Pelletier aſſaſſinated.
21. Louis XVI. executed in the 38th year of his age.

FEBRUARY.

1. The convention declares war againſt England and Holland.
17. The French enter Holland, and take Fort St. Michel.
25. Breda taken by the French.

MARCH.

4. Gertruydenberg taken by the French.
5. Liege re-taken by the Auſtrians.
7. The French declare war againſt Spain.
9. The national decree for the formation of the fatal revolutionary tribunal.
16. The ſiege of Williamſtadt raiſed by the French.
18. The battle of Neerwinden, in which Dumourier is worſted by the Auſtrians.
28. The revolutionary tribunal actually eſtabliſhed.

APRIL.

2. Dumourier ſends Bournonville and the four commiſſioners of the convention who were charged to arreſt him, to prince Cobourg.
5. Dumourier, followed by about 800 fugitives, eſcapes from his army.
7. Philip E'galite ſent priſoner to the abbey.

5. Con-

8. Congreſs at Anvers, of the generals and miniſters of the combined powers.
15. Thirty-five ſections of Paris demand the expulſion of Briſſot and twenty other members from the convention.

MAY.

8. Battle of Famars—the French general Dampierre killed.
28. The mountain and the right ſide of the convention come to blows.
31. Inſurrection of the Jacobins and Pariſian populace, who force the convention to confine twenty-two members of the Girondiſt party—Several others of that party make their eſcape from Paris—Madame Roland arreſted.

JUNE.

17. Beginning of the bombardment of Valenciennes.
18. The republican conſtitution read to the convention.
23. Briſſot and his party impeached.

JULY.

11. Lyons and ſeveral of the departments riſe in arms, in conſequence of the violent attack made upon their repreſentatives.
13. Marat killed by Charlotte Corday.
14. The army of the federated departments beat near Evreux, and diſperſed.
23. Menta ſurrendered to the Pruſſians.
28. Surrender of Valenciennes.

AUGUST.

16. Decree for the riſing of the French nation in a maſs.
18. Action at Lincelles.
18. Cuſtine guillotined—Lord Hood takes poſſeſſion of Toulon.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER.

3. War declared by Naples againſt the French republic.
12. Siege of Dunkirk raiſed by the duke of York.
19. The ſiege of Lyons begun.
20. Decree for the alteration of the calendar.
29. Prince Cobourg ſits down before Maubeuge.

OCTOBER.

9. Lyons ſurrenders to the republicans.
13. The famous lines of Weiſſembourg taken by the allies.
16. Execution of the unfortunate Marie-Antoinette, queen of France.
17. Prince Cobourg obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Maubeuge.
26. The French, after daily battles from the 21ſt inclusive, to this day, carry the poſts of the allies on the Rhine.
30. Marchiennes re-taken by the duke of York.
31. Twenty-one deputies of the convention condemned and guillotined—among them are Briſſot, Vergniaux, Genſonne, Valaze, &c.

NOVEMBER.

4. Philip Egalite guillotined.
8. Madame Roland guillotined.
11. Bailli, firſt mayor of Paris, guillotined.
16. Manuel executed, with generals Honchard and Brunet.

DECEMBER.

5. Rabaut de St. E'tienne guillotined—Claviere ſtabs himſelf in priſon.
11. The marquis de Valadi, a fugitive member of the convention,

convention, diſcovered and guillotined at Perigueux.

19. Toulon re-taken by the French.

29. The allies obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Landau.

JANUARY, 1794.

3. Lukner and the ſon of Cuſtine guillotined.

9. The revolutionary tribunal of Lyons guillotined in effigy the kings of England, Spain, Pruſſia, and Sardinia, the Emperor, the Pope, and Mr. Pitt.

FEBRUARY.

4. The convention decrees the abolition of ſlavery in all the French colonies.

MARCH.

16. Bazire, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantine, Julien, and De Launay, guillotined.

24. Martinique taken by the Engliſh.

APRIL.

1. Danton, Lacroix, Camille Deſmoulins, and Phelipeaux, delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal.

12. Guadaloupe taken by the Engliſh.

28. Courtray taken by the French.

30. Landrecies taken by the allies.

MAY.

12. Madame Elizabeth, ſiſter of Louis XVI. guillotined.

13. Suppreſſion of all the revolutionary tribunals except that of Paris.

22. Battle of Tournay.

JUNE.

1. Action between lord Howe and the French admiral Villaret

Villaret de la Joyeuſe—the Engliſh capture ſix ſail of the line, and ſink the Venjeur.

8. The infamous Jourdan, ſurnamed Headlopper, guillotined.

18. The great American convoy arrives in the French ports.

19. Ypres taken by the French.

30. The battle of Fleurus in which the Auſtrians are defeated with great loſs.

JULY.

29. Revolution at Geneva.

26. Robeſpierre accuſed by Tallien of being a tyrant in the convention.

27. The tyrant's power being overthrown, he fails in an attempt to kill himſelf.

28. KING Robeſpierre guillotined.

In the early part of this month, the allies abandon the Auſtrian Netherlands, and the French ſucceſſively take poſſeſſion of Mons, Oſtend, Oudenard, Tournay, Aloſt, Bruſſels, Nieuport, Landrecies, Malines, Louvain, Namur, &c.

AUGUST.

13. General delivery in France in conſequence of the fall of the tyrant, Robeſpierre.

15. Le Queſnoy re-taken by the French, on which occaſion the telegraph was firſt employed.

29. Valenciennes re-taken.

30. Conde re-taken.

SEPTEMBER.

31. The Sas-de-Gand taken by the French.

OCTOBER.

16. The deſtruction of the Jacobin club decreed.

3. Venlo taken by the French.

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER.

4. Maeſtricht taken by the French.
8. Warſaw taken by aſſault by the Ruſſian general Suwarrow.—More than 10,000 inhabitants of the ſuburbs butchered in cold blood by the barbarians under his command.
20. Signal defeat of the Spaniards in Catalonia, their general de la Union killed.
28. The infamous Carrier guillotined.
30. Grave taken by the French.

DECEMBER.

7. The 71 deputies proſcribed by Robeſpierre, reſtored to their ſeats in the convention.

JANUARY, 1795.

15. The prince of Orange and his ſon flee from the Hague, the duke of York having in the courſe of the preceeding fortnight, abandoned the greater part of Holland to the French.
18. Pichegru ſends detachments to take poſſeſſion of Amſterdam, Leyden and the Hague.

FEBRUARY.

23. Treaty of peace between the French republic and the grand duke of Tuſcany.
19. Armiſtice concluded between the royaliſts of la Vendee, and the republicans.
25. Luxemb ourg bombarded.

MARCH.

14. Victory obtained by Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean.
30. Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, condemned to be tranſported.

APRIL

APRIL.

5. Peace between the king of Pruſſia, and the French republic.

MAY.

20. Inſurrection at Paris. Ferrand a repreſentative of the people, killed in the hall of the convention.

22. The Fauxbourg St Antoine, marches againſt the convention—is repulſed by the national guards and other citizens,

24. The Fauxbourg St Antoine, being ſubdued, the convention returns to its ordinary functions.

31. Abolition of the revolutionary tribunal,

JUNE.

6. The royaliſts in La Vendee take up arms again.

7. The ſtrong fortreſs of Luxemburg ſurrendered to the French.

9. Death of the French prince called Louis XVII.

20. Six members of the Convention, Romme, Goujeau, Duqueſnoi, Soubranis, Duron and Bourbotte, guillotined for the ſhare they took in the affairs of the 30th of May.

22. Lord Bridport beats the French fleet, and captures 3 ſail of the line.

27. M. de Puiſaye lands at Quiberon.

JULY.

22. Deſtruction of the emigrants at Quiberon. Peace between Spain and the French republic.

AUGUST.

6. It is decreed that the colonies are a part of the French empire.

21. Decree for the re-election of two thirds of the convention.

23. All

23. All political clubs annihilated by a decree. The convention marches troops to the vicinity of Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

6. The Rhine croſſed by the army of Sambre and Meuſe. The citadel of Duſſeldorff, and the whole of the duchy of Berg captured by the French.

20. The Rhine croſſed by Pichegru's army—Surrender of Manheim to the French.

30. Decree for the incorporation with the French republic of all the ci-devant Auſtrian territories on the left of the Rhine, Liege, &c.

OCTOBER.

26. The French national convention declared its ſittings terminated, and formed itſelf into an Electoral Body.

28. The two councils, under the new conſtitution, aſſembled in their reſpective chambers.

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